DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 178 426 SO 012 088

AUTHOR	Katz, Elizabeth
TITLE	Sources of Strength: Women and Culture. Annotated Bibliography.
INSTITUTION	Far West Lab. for Educational Research and Development, San Francisco, Calif.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Women's Educational Equity Act Program.
PUB DATE	79
NOTE	167p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Education Development Center, 39 Chapel Street, Newton, MA 02160 ($3.00 paper copy)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Blacks; Chinese Americans; *Culture; Ethnic Groups; *Females; Foreign Countries; Instructional Materials; Minority Groups; *Multicultural Education; Resource Materials; Secondary Education; *Womens Studies
IDENTIFIERS	Africa; China

ABSTRACT

The bibliography contains annotations of teacher background and student learning materials published through 1976 designed to help secondary school students learn about ways women in various cultures have lived their lives and perceived their choices, and to relate the information to their own lives and choices. It is meant to accompany a teacher's guide for a secondary school course available from the Education Development Center, titled "Sources of Strength: Women and Culture," but can be used separately. Kinds of materials include journals, journal articles, books (fiction and non-fiction), papers, oral histories, anthologies, films, bibliographies, primary sources, plays, videocassettes, videotapes, and filmstrips. The introduction explains the bibliography's organization and selection criteria, and suggests ways for the teacher to localize or expand it. Seven sections cover materials related to women in Africa, women in China, African-American women, Chinese-American women, cross-cultural references, oral history, and personal lives. Each section is divided into subsections entitled teacher background materials, student learning materials, bibliographies, and ways to keep current. Each entry includes publisher information, addresses for those items not in Books in Print, Ed numbers for those in ERIC, and annotations indicating overview, relevant chapters or material, strengths, and weaknesses. For audiovisual materials, length, color, and rental information is given. (CK)

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SOURCES OF STRENGTH: WOMEN AND CULTURE

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Elizabeth Katz, Bibliographer

Contributors

Nagat El-Sanabary
Lisa Hunter
Carolyn Reese

Far West Laboratory
for Educational Research and Development
San Francisco, California

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Women's Educational Equity Act Program
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Printed and distributed by Education Development Center, 1979,
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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography is part of SOURCES OF STRENGTH: WOMEN AND CULTURE; it accompanies the teacher's guide, but can be used separately.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH is a flexibly structured curriculum designed to help the secondary-school student learn effectively about ways women in various cultures have lived their lives and perceived their choices, and relate this information to his/her own life and choices.

Project staff of SOURCES OF STRENGTH included:

Lisa Hunter, Director
Margaret Camarena, Evaluator
Nagat El-Sanabary, Developer
Gloria Golden, Developer
Elizabeth Katz, Bibliographer
Carolyn Reese, Developer
Michael Yearout, Support

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography supplements the teacher's guide for SOURCES OF STRENGTH: WOMEN AND CULTURE. It contains four components: Teacher Background Materials, Student Learning Materials, Bibliographies and Keeping Current.

Understanding the Components

Teacher Background Materials: Used for overview information, these are mostly secondary studies based on primary sources. In choosing them, we looked for indications of intimate knowledge of the subject, good scholarship, clarity and appeal of expression, multicultural perspective, non-sexist outlook, and political understanding.

Student Learning Materials: Used for student activities, these are mostly primary sources. We wanted non-fiction more than fiction, and within non-fiction, autobiography, oral history, diaries, letters and speeches more than biography. The key word in our search was "authority" and for non-fiction, this meant first-person accounts. In terms of fiction, form (short story, novel, drama, poetry) was less important; authority here meant that if the material was about, say, Chinese women, it should be by Chinese women, or at least Chinese men who lived during the time about which they were writing. Audiovisuals having this same sense of authority were sought, but often audiovisuals are more like secondary sources since they are rarely produced by the ethnic group about which they speak, and as such the criteria applied to teacher background materials were applied to them.

Student learning materials were also judged for reading and interest level, as well as suitability for illustrating how socialization affects women's power to make personal, economic and political choices. In audiovisuals, we looked for technical sophistication and interest level, as well as suitability to this curriculum. We especially sought audiovisuals which complemented the readings.

Bibliographies: Consulting these, you and/or your students can find materials other than the ones we've used and thus broaden the scope and/or increase the depth of your knowledge. The bibliographies were selected for comprehensiveness and usefulness in evaluating the materials they cited.

Keeping Current: We are all too aware that a bibliography is out-of-date by the time it is available. We include this component to overcome that limitation. Sources for keeping current include abstracts, indices, magazines which regularly review or list new materials, catalogs, etc. This component requires casting a large net! We include only the most relevant and helpful items, as well as the most comprehensive.

Working with a Selective Bibliography

This bibliography is selective both by choice and by chance. In explaining the components of the bibliography, we have already explained the element of choice. Now we need to explore the element of chance.

We prepared this bibliography between autumn 1976 and autumn 1977. Most materials cited here will date no later than 1976; we did not conduct a thorough search beyond that year. A few 1977 items that came to our attention are included.

Like you who will teach this course, we worked under the dual pressures of time and budgetary limitations. We developed, field tested and revised the bibliography within a year and with a very small budget for purchasing books and renting films.

We began by reviewing the bibliographies already in existence and brought them up to date as systematically as possible by adding new resources. We were not always able to obtain those items which sounded most valuable. Despite the vast resources of the Bay Area, some of the books and magazines we wanted were not in any collections or had been lost or were being bound. Several film distributors had disappeared; an important audiotape distributor turned a deaf ear to our pleas for previews.

Despite these drawbacks, we read, viewed and listened to an amazing amount of materials and selected only those which were most relevant to the focus of this curriculum. However, since we were not able to review everything, we have included additional bibliographies and sources for keeping current for other teacher background and student learning materials.

Localizing the Bibliography

Much of the success of this curriculum depends on its immediacy for you and your students. Within the African-American and Chinese-American units, we tried to present material from a variety of geographic and class situations. Again, however, we could not cover everything, and for this reason, too, you should consult the bibliographies and sources for keeping current we've cited for other teacher background and student learning materials.

If, for example, you are particularly concerned with teaching about the Chinese in Hawaii, you will see that we've included Char's The sandalwood mountain in both teacher and student materials. We needed to include materials about the Chinese in the rest of the country, too, and so hurried on. You need more than Char, and you will find some ideas in, to use just one example, the Raymond Lum bibliography listed on p. 137.

Within the Oral History Interviewing and Personal Lives units, we have added readings by other ethnic groups in this country. These, too, can be examined in greater depth, and still other groups represented in your school can be added. From reading the introduction this far, you may have already gained some idea of how to do this.

Expanding the Bibliography

When you know nothing about an ethnic group or country, it is always helpful to talk with someone who knows the subject well, to read a general survey about the culture and history, and/or to ask for help from a local librarian. Find out what bibliographies already exist on the group you want to study. Look for bibliographies focusing on the women of that group. Working from the most recent comprehensive bibliography, update as systematically as possible by consulting the sources for keeping current. Divide what you've found into teacher background materials (secondary studies) and student learning materials (primary sources, both nonfiction and fiction, as well as audiovisuals). Applying the criteria we've described, determine what looks most valuable and try to get your first round of choices. Review and select. If necessary, try another round; some of your second and even third choices will be just as good as or better than your first choices. This is because it's hard to tell from bibliographies and reviews how good the material in them will actually be. Along the way, you may also stumble onto sources you hadn't known about; take heart, this is a natural and fortuitous happening, no matter how thorough you are.

Getting Ready for Class

Once you know what resources you want to use, how do you actually get them and make them available to your class? Individual situations vary greatly, so we will only suggest some general guidelines.

First, look ahead. Know what you need and when you need it, so you can be sure to have it on time.

With a limited budget, you will probably want to see if the materials you need are available to you without cost. Check your school and public libraries, even a local college library if there is one. When the local library doesn't have the item, don't forget to ask if the library can connect with regional, state or even national inter-library loan resources to get it for you. Almost all libraries should be able to do this, even though it might take some time.

Another way to get free films is to contact local filmmakers and ask them to show their films in your class. This also gives students the rare chance to interact with the filmmakers.

Inevitably, however, you will have to buy some of the books, copy some of the articles, and rent some of the films. We have tried to suggest books available in relatively inexpensive paperback editions so that, if you are going to use the book frequently, the school, school library or the students will find it reasonable to buy copies.

On the other hand, if a book is not used very much in the course, you may want to buy one copy and reproduce relevant parts for the class -- just as you would photocopy an article. You will want to familiarize yourself with the guidelines for classroom copying based on the new copyright law (see page 8).

In choosing audiovisuals for this course, we have tried to include only items that can be rented or purchased for a relatively modest fee. University audiovisual distributors, because their focus is educational, charge less than commercial distributors. It is worth checking the university distributors in your area, having their catalogs on hand, and seeing if they handle any of the audiovisuals we list even when we do not name them as distributors.

Ordering information for books and periodicals is included only when the item is difficult to locate. For books, this means we give ordering information not found in the 1976 Books in Print. For periodicals, we give ordering information not found in Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, 15th edition (1973-1974). We have used some materials listed in Alternatives in Print (1975/76), but because this reference book is not so widely available, we repeat ordering information found there. All citations for ERIC documents include the ED number necessary for ordering, or for finding the document in an ERIC microfiche collection. We have attached a copy of the ERIC ordering form for your convenience (see page 7).

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GUIDELINES FOR COPYING FOR CLASSROOM USE

Guidelines for classroom copying developed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Educational Institutions and Organizations on Copyright Law Revision, the Authors League of America, Inc., and the Association of American Publishers, and printed in the House Judiciary Committee Report (H. Rept. 94-1476), pp. 68-70:

Agreement on Guidelines for Classroom Copying in Not-for-Profit Educational Institutions With Respect to Books and Periodicals

The purpose of the following guidelines is to state the minimum and not the maximum standards of educational fair use under Section 107 of H.R. 2223. The parties agree that the conditions determining the extent of permissible copying for educational purposes may change in the future; that certain types of copying permitted under these guidelines may not be permissible in the future; and conversely that in the future other types of copying not permitted under these guidelines may be permissible under revised guidelines.

Moreover, the following statement of guidelines is not intended to limit the types of copying permitted under the standards of fair use under judicial decision and which are stated in Section 107 of the Copyright Revision Bill. There may be instances in which copying which does not fall within the guidelines stated below may nonetheless be permitted under the criteria of fair use.

Guidelines

I. *Single copying for teachers*

A single copy may be made of any of the following by or for a teacher at his or her individual request for his or her scholarly research or use in teaching or preparation to teach a class:

A. A chapter from a book;

B. An article from a periodical or newspaper;

C. A short story, short essay or short poem, whether or not from a collective work;

D. A chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper;

II. *Multiple copies for classroom use*

Multiple copies (not to exceed in any event more than one copy per pupil in a course) may be made by or for the teacher giving the course for classroom use or discussion; *provided that:*

A. The copying meets the tests of brevity and spontaneity as defined below; *and,*

B. Meets the cumulative effect test as defined below, *and,*

C. Each copy includes a notice of copyright.

Definitions

Brevity

(*i*) Poetry: (a) A complete poem if less than 250 words and if printed on not more than two pages or, (b) from a longer poem, an excerpt of not more than 250 words.

(*ii*) Prose: (a) Either a complete article, story or essay of less than 2,500 words, or (b) an excerpt from any prose work of not more than 1,000 words or 10% of the work, whichever is less, but in any event a minimum of 500 words.

[Each of the numerical limits stated in "i" and "ii" above may be expanded to permit the completion of an unfinished line of a poem or of an unfinished prose paragraph.]

(*iii*) Illustration: One chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon or picture per book or per periodical issue.

(*iv*) "Special" works: Certain works in poetry, prose or in ""poetic prose" which often combine language with illustrations and which are intended sometimes for children and at other times for a more general audience fall short of 2,500 words in their entirety. Paragraph "ii" above nothwithstanding such "special works" may not be reproduced in their entirety; however, an excerpt comprising not more than two of the published pages of such special work and containing not more than 10% of the words found in the text thereof, may be reproduced.

Spontaneity

(*i*) The copying is at the instance and inspiration of the individual teacher, and

(*ii*) The inspiration and decision to use the work and the moment of its use for maximum teaching effectiveness are so close in time that it would be unreasonable to expect a timely reply to a request for permission.

Cumulative effect

(*i*) The copying of the material is for only one course in the school in which the copies are made.

(*ii*) Not more than one short poem, article, story, essay or two excerpts may be copied from the same author, nor more than three from the same collective work or periodical volume during one class term.

(*iii*) There shall not be more than nine instances of such multiple copying for one course during one class term.

[The limitations stated in "ii" and "iii" above shall not apply to current news periodicals and newspapers and current news sections of other periodicals.]

III. *Prohibitions as to I and II above*

Notwithstanding any of the above, the following shall be prohibited:

(A) Copying shall not be used to create or to replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations or collective works. Such replacement or substitution may occur whether copies of various works or excerpts therefrom are accumulated or reproduced and used separately.

(B) There shall be no copying of or from works intended to be "consumable" in the course of study or of teaching. These include workbooks, exercises, standardized tests and test booklets and answer sheets and like material.

(C) Copying shall not:

(a) substitute for the purchase of books, publishers' reprints or periodicals;

(b) be directed by higher authority;

(c) be repeated with respect to the same item by the same teacher from term to term.

(D) No charge shall be made to the student beyond the actual cost of the photocopying.

Clarification

The concept of "teacher" in these guidelines is considered by the House Judiciary Committee to be defined broadly enough "to include instructional specialists working in consultation with actual instructors" according to Subcommittee Chairman Kastenmeier in a speech on the House floor (*Congressional Record*, Sept. 22, 1976, p. H10875).

WOMEN IN AFRICA

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Teacher Background Materials

Africa report
Africa woman
African studies review
African women/African art
Andreski
Baker and Bird
Boserup
Canadian journal of African studies
Dobert and Shields
Hafkin and Bay
Huntington
Iglitzin and Ross
- Van Allen
- Callaway

Leith-Ross
Little
Matthiasson
- Smedley

Paulme
Reiter
- Remy

Simmons
Singer
Smith
Women's Programme Unit

Africa report. Women in Africa. 22:1 (January-February 1977).

This special issue contains the following relevant items: Joy Zollner, "Women's rights in Africa and the United States"; Bonnie Schultz, "Women and African liberation - (an interview with) Miriam Makeba"; Susan Hall, "African women on film"; Fibi Munene, "A Kenyan perspective"; Ciru Ndirithi, "In search of my identity," a poem; Anthony Hughes and Bonnie Schultz,"(an interview with) Ambassador Shirley Yema Gbujama"; Ursula Wolff, "Magribian society in transition"; and Jane Kenna, "A select bibliography."

Of particular importance are Zollner and Kenna. Zollner, a West African educated and working in America, draws her comparison clearly and concisely; she argues that women had a significance in traditional Africa which American culture has never granted its women. This article could be read by students and used as a provocative basis for discussion. Kenna's bibliography has already been annotated (see above, Bibliographies on Women in Africa).

Africa woman. Monthly. $18.00/year. Order from Africa Magazine, 54 West 82nd Street, New York, N.Y., 10024.

A slick magazine with short articles and many illustrations, for popular use. Can be helpful in giving a verbal and pictorial feel for modern African women, in the same way that Ebony does for African-American women, i.e., with limits.

African studies review. Women in Africa. 18:3 (December 1975).

A special issue edited by Hafkin and Bay (see annotation of their Women in Africa below) and exceptionally important for the purposes of this curriculum. Includes: Diane Barthel, "The rise of a female professional elite: the case of Senegal"; Jean O'Barr, "Making the invisible visible: African women in politics and polity"; Stephanie Urdang, "Fighting two colonialisms: the women's struggle in Guinea-Bissau"; Human Resources Development Division, African Training and Research Center for Women, United National Economic Commission for Africa, "Women and national development in African countries: some profound contradictions"; Christine Oppong, et al., "Woman power: retrograde steps in Ghana"; Judith Olmstead, "Farmer's wife, weaver's wife: women and work in two southern Ethiopian communities"; Audrey Wipper, "The Maendeleo ya Wanawake organization: the co-optation of leadership"; Bonnie Keller, book review of Evans-Pritchard, ed., Man and woman among the Azande; Stella Silverstein, book review of Rosaldo and Lamphere, eds., Woman, culture, and society; Dorothy Dodge, book review of Jacquette, ed., Women in politics; Jocelyn Murray, book review of Andreski, Old wives' tales.

Barthel answers the question: if colonialism had such negative effects on women as is now claimed, how do we account for the rise of a female elite? O'Barr discusses the male biases in political science which make the political roles of women invisible and then restores visibility, a crucial aspect of this course. Urdang's essay complements our study of women in our study of women in the Chinese revolution, although it is not about Nigeria. Strobel shows how one activity in women's domestic sphere has larger social implications, a perception about women's power which we can usefully apply in our studies. The UN statement concerning contradictions cannot be improved upon. Oppong et al. zero in on women's power in West Africa. Olmstead relates economics and power, but outside our geographic focus. Wipper shows how a Black elite assumes oppressive characteristics, and all four book reviews discuss books and/or ideas we've used.

African women/African art. New York: African-American Institute, School Services Division, 1976. 62pp. Paper. $4.00. Order from the publisher, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

An art catalog with a 46-page essay, "Woman in traditional Africa and her image in Africa art," by Roslyn Walker. Legends about goddesses, African queens, women soldiers, motherhood, rites of passage, women as aesthetic ideals, women as shown in household and personal art objects, and women in the economy are subjects covered. Easy to read, fascinating, beautiful. Could be used by students as well.

Andreski, Iris. Old wives' tales: life stories of African women. New York: Schocken Books, 1970. 190pp. Paper. $2.45.

Lengthy introduction covers the geography and history of West Africa, as well as the cycle of women's lives. Twenty-six life stories follow, some with brief commentary. We agree with Jocelyn Murray that the introduction is tainted by assumptions of Western superiority and occasionally by superficiality, as well as with her observation that Andreski's rendering of the stories into Nigerianized English "gives an impression of 'quaintness' unfair to the women." Nonetheless, the introduction retains some value, and the stories, re-written as interviews or straightforward English accounts, are valuable student readings for traditional Africa.

Baker, Tanya and Bird, Mary. "Urbanization and the position of women," The sociological review 7:1 (1959), 99-122.

Argues that urbanization improves the position of West African women by freeing them from ascribed roles in traditional societies. Focus on difference between native and statutory marriage law.

Boserup, Ester. Woman's role in economic development. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1970. Paper. Out-of-print.

A highly recommended cultural comparison of women's economic roles in Third World countries. Boserup stimulates second thoughts about the nature of "progress" as women change from being self-supporting farmers and producers to unpaid family laborers or hired hands on land owned by men -- all part of western, male-oriented development policies. Similarly, Boserup shows how modern commercial development and urbanization create a new hierarchy of men's and women's work roles which greatly depress women's status. The book has a special emphasis on women's roles in Africa.

Canadian journal of African studies. The roles of African women: past, present and future. 6:2 (1972).

An excellent collection of articles. Contains the following articles in English (3 others are in French): Audrey Wipper, "The roles of African women: past, present and future"; Carol Hoffer, "Menda and Sherbo women in high office"; David Evans, "Image and reality: career goals of educated Ugandan women"; Janet Pool, "A cross-comparative study of aspects of conjugal behavior among women of 3 West African countries"; Kenneth Little, "Voluntary associations and social mobility among West African women"; Josef Gugler, "The second sex in town"; Jerome Barkow, "Hausa women and Islam"; Audrey Wipper, "African women, fashion, and scapegoating"; Miranda Greenstreet, "Social change and Ghanian women"; R. Mookodi, "Women's life in Botswana"; "Women: the neglected human resource for African development"; and Marjorie Mbilinyi, "The state of women in Tanzania."

Wipper's articles show that African women have to contend with strong opposition from men, who continue to define the roles women should take. Hoffer examines the continuing political power of the Bundu, a female initiation group, and the continuing political importance of motherhood as well. Evans points up the male bias in Ugandan employment opportunities. Pool finds that "modernization" has brought mixed blessings to women in the realms of marriage and motherhood. Little finds that among the educated elite, women's social standing is derived primarily from their husbands' position; he shows how social clubs confer status, as do trading associations among uneducated women. Gugler contends that urban women lag in the key area of economic opportunity and that illiterate women who trade are more independent than educated wives who stay at home to tend the children and mind the house. Barkow shows how Muslim seclusion of women increased the burden on men, as women left the fields and gained more time to increase their own wealth through craft work and trade. The last four items are briefer statements on the past, present and future of African women.

Dobert, Margaret and Shields, Nwangango. "Africa's women: security and challenge in change," *Africa report* 17:7 (July-August 1972), 14-20.

An historical analysis of African women's traditional lives and how the advent of colonialism and modern ways has affected them. Argues that women's economic independence and complementary economic role vis-à-vis the men have changed for the worse, as have women's security and status in marriage.

Hafkin, Nancy and Bay, Edna. *Women in Africa: studies in social and economic change*. Stanford: Stanford University Press 1976. 306 pp. Hardcover. $11.50.

This is a companion volume to the special issue of *African studies review* annotated above and, like it, is exceptionally important for our purposes. The introduction relates to traditional African women as well as modern, and surveys the scholarship on this subject, both in terms of the articles contained in this collection and in other sources. From the introduction, the reader will be able to choose which articles to read here and will be led to other important background materials.

"All articles are concerned with women's participation in activities beyond the closed circle of child care or household maintenance." Thus showing us a greater totality of women's experience than other books. Contains: George Brooks, Jr., "The *signares* of Saint-Louis and Gorée: women entrepreneurs in 18th-century Senegal"; Kamere Okonjo, "The dual-sex political system in operation: Igbo women and community politics in mid-western Nigeria"; Judith Van Allen, "'Aba riots' or Igbo 'Women's war'? Ideology, stratification, and the invisibility of women"; Margaret Hay, "Luo women and economic change during the colonial period"; Claire Robertson, "Ga women and socioeconomic change in Accra, Ghana"; Barbara Lewis, "The limitations of group action among entrepreneurs: the market women of Abidjan, Ivory Coast"; Iris Berger, "Rebels or status-seekers? women as spirit mediums in East Africa"; Margaret Strobel, "From *lelemama* to lobbying: women's associations in Mombasa, Kenya"; Filomina Steady, "Protestant women's associations in Freetown, Sierra Leone"; Leith Mullins, "Women and economic change in Africa"; James Brain, "Less than second-class: women in rural settlement schemes in Tanzania."

Huntington, Suellen. "Issues in woman's role in economic development: critique and alternatives," *Journal of marriage and the family*, 37:4 (November 1975), 1001-1012.

A critique and alternative to several theories of traditional and modern African women in Ester Boserup, *Women's role in economic development* (1970). Includes a bibliography.

Specifically, this article attacks the "romantic" vision of the independence and mobility of traditional African women and sees the female farming systems instead as women relating to men in a peasant-aristocrat form.

Iglitzin, Lynne and Ross, Ruth, eds. Women in the world: a comparative study. Santa Barbara: Clio Books, 1976. 430pp. Paper. $6.50.

A collection of papers arranged as follows: conceptualizing the cross-cultural study of women; women in Europe and the United States; women in the developing countries; women in nations mobilized for social change.

- Van Allen, Judith. "African women, 'modernization,' and national liberation" (pp. 25-54). The pervasive Western assumption has been that colonialism and "modernization" have improved African women's position. Van Allen attacks this assumption and contrasts the "modernization" experience with that of national liberation, which more closely resembles the revolutionary experience of Chinese women.
- Callaway, Barbara. "Women in Ghana" (pp. 189-202). A comparison of women's place in traditional and modern Ghana, bearing out Van Allen's thesis. The situation in Ghana, a West African nation colonized by Great Britain, resembles that of Nigeria.

Leith-Ross, Sylvia. African women: a study of the Ibo of Nigeria. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1965. 367 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

The author, "who held several posts in the Education Department of Nigeria, based her more subjective report of the life of Ibo women, particularly their role in marriage and their economic activities, on her own observations and on conversations conducted (through) interpreters with women in four Ibo communities of varying degrees of urbanization." (Westfall, p. 104, Bibliographies on Women in Africa section). Patronizing, but valuable information. Easy-to-read. One of the classics.

Little, Kenneth Lindsay. African women in towns: an aspect of Africa's social revolution. London: Cambridge University Press, 1973. 242 pp. Paper. $4.95.

Bibliography, pp. 219-229.

Appendix, "Some relevant 'portraits'" pp. 199-218.

The author is a professor of African Urban Studies at the University of Edinburgh. Attempts to analyze changing role of women through focus of urbanization. Useful for overview and bibliography, although Little has been criticized (rightly) by some feminist scholars for his overemphasis on the sex lives of women in towns.

Matthiasson, Carolyn, ed. Many sisters: women in cross-cultural perspective. New York: The Free Press, 1974. 443pp. Hardcover. $15.00.

A collection of essays by women anthropologists and sociologists grouped into three sections: manipulative societies, complementary societies, and ascendant societies. Each section refers to the relative position of women in the societies studied.

- Smedley, Audrey. "Women of Udu: survival in a harsh land" (pp. 205-228).
  The author questions the inequality of sex roles that a casual Western traveller usually sees in rural Africa. Based on two years interviewing Birom women in Nigeria, this essay stresses the ways women exercise power. An excellent background reading.

Paulme, Denise, ed. Women of tropical Africa. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. 308pp. Paper. $3.65.

A collection of six essays by women anthropologists based on fieldwork in Africa, 1950-1960. "Avoiding the usual preconceptions about the inferior position of women in a traditional African setting, each essay deals with woman in her everyday life and with the problems that particularly concern her. This is a new approach, for, since ethnographic research has almost always been exclusively carried out with the help of, and among, the male part of the population, the picture that has emerged has to a large extent been the image which the men, and the men alone, have of their society." (Introduction, p. 1.)

The Introduction (pp. 1-16) discusses the common characteristics among the women studied. Analytical bibliography (pp. 231-293) focuses on scholarly works regarding African women published before 1960.

Reiter, Rayna, ed. Toward an anthropology of women. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1975. 416pp. Paper. $5.95.

A feminist anthology of anthropological studies, including essays on Native American women and women in China, as well as on African women.

- Remy, Dorothy. "Underdevelopment and the experience of women: a Nigerian case study" (pp. 358-371).
  Dorothy Remy studied Moslem women who migrated to the city, reaffirming the thesis that there are economic and ideological constraints on the autonomy of women in urban Africa which contribute to their relative poverty and powerlessness. One case study (p. 365) could be read aloud as an example.

Simmons, Donald C. "Sexual life, marriage and childhood among the Efik," Africa, 30:2 (1960), 153-165.

Relates many customs concerning prenancy, childbirth, betrothal, marriage and puberty -- including clitoridectomy and fattening.

Singer, Alice. "Marriage payments and the exchange of people," Man, 8:1 (March 1973), 80-92.

Singer asserts that many anthropologists have a male bias which must be acknowledged as a limitation on their work. She shows how marriage payments among the Nuer can be seen as an exchange between men rather than as an exchange, or sale, of women (the usual view). She also points out the crucial economic role of Nuer women, another often-misinterpreted aspect of women's lives.

Smith, Mary. Baba of Karo: a woman of the Moslem Hausa. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964. 299pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

An oral history of a woman whose life spans the days before British occupation to the late 1940's. Introduction by the author's social anthropologist husband includes information on how the story was written and background on the people, environment, economy, kinship, marriage, the political system and friendship.

Possible reading selection source for those teachers who want to expand their African overview to include the Moslem tribes of the North (Nigeria). The teacher should read the introduction for an understanding of the mores of these cultures and to pick up similarities between the Moslem tribes and Ibos and Ibibios of the East.

Women's Programme Unit, Human Resources Development Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. "Africa's food producers: the impact of change on rural women," Ekistics, 40:236 (July 1975), 46-51.

A brief and clear summary of the way "modernization" has worsened the situation of African rural women.

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Student Learning Materials: Traditional

Non-fiction

Andreski
Clark
"Life styles of African women"
Paulme
- Laurentin
  "Natélégé"
  "Kafi"
Uchendu

Fiction

Achebe
Aidoo
Amadi
Nwapa
Shelton
- Sutherland

Non-fiction

Andreski, Iris. Old wives' tales: life stories of African women. New York: Schocken Books, 1970. 190 pp. Paper. $2.45.

Ms. Andreski has gathered stories and biographies from more than two dozen elderly Ibibio women to obtain a first-hand record of a pattern of human life which the impact of a foreign civilization had nearly erased. These are a valuable source for student readings because they are firsthand accounts and subsequent homework assignments tend to fictionalized accounts. The "tales," however, are drier reading than the fiction and you might want to supplement some of them with other selections.

There are too many stories to annotate. Each story is short, about five pages, and assigning two or three will give students a variety of viewpoints. Also, their short length makes them ideal working material for the "digging" and "personal expectations" activities.

Clark, Leon, ed. Through African eyes: cultures in change. New York: Praeger, 1971. 744 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print. Paper edition in 6 vols. $2.45 each. $12.50 set.

Chapter headings in the hardcover edition are separate volume titles in the paper edition: "Coming of age in Africa"; "From tribe to town"; "The African past and the coming of the European"; "The colonial experience: an inside view"; "The rise of nationalism: freedom regained"; and "Nation-building: Tanzania and the world." If using the separate paper edition titles, you will need only the first. Our pagination is from the hardcover edition.

"Coming of age in Africa" includes excerpts from Anna Apoko's "Growing up in Acholi" (pp. 8-39). These are divided into three parts, of which the first two concern traditional culture. Although the setting is East Africa, themes are familiar. Easy reading. Excellent introductory statements and discussion questions.

"Life styles of African women," a mini-module for secondary level. New York: African-American Institute, School Services Division, n.d. 8 pp. Mimeograph. $0.35 from the publisher, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

Four short, easy-to-read oral histories of African women with different lifestyles. The first two are traditional; the last two are modern. A lesson plan, annotated bibliography and annotated filmography are included.

Paulme, Denise, ed. Women of tropical Africa. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. 308 pp. Paper. $3.65.

Annotated in the Teacher Background Materials section, page 17.

- Laurentin, Anne. "Nzakara women" (pp. 121-178)

"Natélégé, princess and pioneer" (pp. 130-137).

Biography of a woman so famous that her life and deeds have been passed on in story and legend. Representative of wives in a large Central African kingdom, where nobility gave a form of status more comparable to noble women in traditional China than to women in the relatively democratic village-states of South/East Nigeria.

Natélégé was the chief wife of a powerful sultan, Bangassou. She lived just before the influence of white culture overtook this area. This is an excellent description of the forms of power which important, resourceful women could have: Natélégé manages enormous numbers of servants, wives and concubines; she controls the food supply and houses, ultimately heads a village and even commands her own troops. "She was feared like a chief."

Students should also note the lack of power held by other women in the sultan's household and the roles men played in the kingdom. For example, one reason Natélégé could assume so much control was that the men were so often away hunting and fighting.

"Kafi, the old slave-woman" (pp. 137-146).

Although Laurentin uses this biography to illustrate the colonization period, we feel it is sufficiently traditional to include here. Kafi is a slave in the court of the same sultan, Bangassou. At this level, women are seen as "a docile and mobile form of currency, their own private joys and sorrows dependent upon a network of dreams... unpredictable and beyond their control."

Kafi moves beyond her slave status when she becomes wife to a minor chief. She reaches a large degree of power for a commoner and ex-slave because she has many children and her youngest son becomes a village chief.

Uchendu, Victor. The Igbo of southeast Nigeria. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965. 111 pp. Paper. $3.00.

"Introduction" (pp. 5-9) is relevant to this curriculum.

Victor, an Igbo, explains his background by telling the story of his mother. Although this story is quite complex one gets a real sense of what the extended family means. Victor's mother's opportunities to make her own decisions plus the duties and obligations she cannot escape are brought out.

Fiction

Achebe, Chinua. Things fall apart. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Premier Books, 1959. 192 pp. Paper. $1.50.

Chapters 9 and 10 (pp. 72-89) are relevant to this curriculum.

This is a fictionalized account of life in a pre-colonial Ibo village. Although the main protagonist, Okonkwo, is male, in Chapter 9 his second wife, Ekwefi, and her only child, Ezinma, are featured. Ezinma is ill and the chapter deals with the trials women suffer over frequent child deaths. In Chapter 10, how the political power of men is reinforced through magical rituals is dramatized. The men, wearing masks, impersonate the ancestral spirits and form a secret cult from which women are barred. There also is a court session where it is decided that a woman's kinfolk were correct in taking her from her husband who beat her.

A reading of the whole book shows the conflicts between old and new, with the coming of the missionaries and colonial government representing the new. Compound life, too, is vividly described. If the students read the whole book, they must concentrate on the female characters when they do their "digging" and "personal expectations" activities.

Aidoo, Ama. No sweetness here. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1972. 166 pp. Paper. $1.95.

This is a collection of short stories by one of Africa's most gifted young writers. Although set in Ghana, the stories describe town men and women in conflicts between the values of traditional society and new affluent city standards that is the same in Nigeria. Most of the stories are relevant to the Continuity and Change section, and are annotated there.

- "A gift from somewhere" (pp. 87-99).

  A young woman's babies keep dying and she feels that "all I must do is to try to prepare myself for another pregnancy, for it seems this is the reason why I was created." Then one child lives and her strong attachment to him and her subsequent children ultimately alienates her from her husband. The traditional roles of father and mother emerge making this a good portrait of pre-colonial family life.

Amadi, Elechi. The concubine. London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1966. 280 pp. Paper. $2.50.

Chapters 19 and 20 (pp. 165-177), or 22 (pp. 188-199) are relevant.

This story is about the love between Ihuoma, widowed and with children, and Ekwe, about to be married to his childhood betrothed girl, Ahurole. Customs and village decorum forbid this love, however, and Ekwe's marriage to Ahurole is doomed to failure.

In Chapter 19 Ihuoma describes the traditional African sense of love--"love and sex were put in their proper place. If a woman could not marry one man she could always marry another."

Chapter 20 sees Ahurole and Ekwe married and already the strains that will later break the marriage are there--Ekwe is too close to his mother and needs a woman of Ihuoma's maturity and Ahurole is unsure of herself and needs a patient man for a husband.

In Chapter 22, after a good section on Ihuoma trading her yams, Ihuoma increasingly is concerned over the attention Ekwe continues to pay her. She is lonely, would like to love Ekwe, but she feels she must conform to the expectations of her village.

Nwapa, Flora. Efuru. London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1966. 281 pp. Paper. $2.75.

Chapter 1 (pp. 1-17) or 2 (pp. 18-38) is relevant.

This novel in its entirety is long. However, even though the story takes place in modern times, traditional village customs are depicted making the book an invaluable resource for teachers.

Chapter 1 introduces Efuru and tells of her marriage, against her father's wishes, to Adizua, her first husband. The dowry customs, Efuru's trading work, and most important, her "bath" (clitoridectomy) and subsequent "feasting" (fattening) are described.

Chapter 2 describes the married couple's trading ventures, how Efuru uses the services of a dibia (medicine man) to help her get pregnant, and finally, the birth of her child.

In further chapters Efuru's baby dies and she cannot conceive again. All her problems seem to stem from her lack of fertility. In trading Efuru is successful - "Everything she touches makes money." Yet without children the beautiful Efuru cannot seem to hold on to her husbands; she is "like a man since she could not reproduce."

Shelton, Austin, ed. The African assertion: a critical anthology of African literature. New York: The Odyssey Press, 1968. 273 pp. Paper. $3.45.

A succinct introduction to the book as a whole, introductions to each section, and discussion questions add to the value of this anthology. Though not intended for high school, it can be adapted for secondary use.

- Sutherland, Efua. "New Life at Kyerefaso" (pp. 123-130).

  This short story about the Ashanti of Ghana tells of Foruwa, daughter of the Queen Mother, who is "proud" and will not choose a husband among the available men, with their "empty faces." The village scorns her until she appears one day with a stranger who works hard and improves the village, bringing a new spirit to them all. Then Foruwa is honored for her proud qualities which produced a leader for the village. The story also describes the role and symbolism of the Asharti Queen Mother.

On p. 242 there are excellent discussion questions for the story.

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Student Learning Materials: Continuity and Change

Non-fiction

"Aba women's rebellion"
Cartey
- Sembene
- "Defiance"

Clark
- "Coming"
- "Tribe"

Crane
"Growing up"
Leith-Ross
"Life styles"
Marvin
- "Women's changing roles"

Fiction

Achebe
- "The vengeful creditor"
- "Girls at war"

Aidoo
- "Everything counts"
- "No sweetness here"
- "Two sisters"

Ekwensi
Emecheta, The bride price
Emecheta, Second-class citizen
"Hair"
Katz
- Nicol
- Mbilinyi
- Rive

Marvin
- "Stupid girl!"

Nwapa
- "This is Lagos"
- "Child thief"
- "The delinquent adults"
- "The loss of Eze"

Shelton
- Chacha

Tibble
- Soyinka

Audiovisuals

Fear woman
Malawi

Non-Fiction

"The Aba women's rebellion," a mini-module for secondary level. New York: African-American Institute, School Services Division, n.d. 4 pp. Mimeograph. $0.35 from the publisher, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

Easy-to-read analysis of the Aba riots, with a lesson plan. Good for a further look at this example of women's political power.

Cartey, Wilfred and Kilson, Martin, eds. The Africa reader: independent Africa. New York: Vintage Books, 1970. 429 pp. Paper. $2.95.

Selections and extracts, most by black Africans, which articulate the African struggle for independence. Organically arranged in such a way as to give historical continuity and an ideological framework. Selected bibliography. For material on women, see that heading in the index.

- Sembene, Ousmane. "The resistance of women" (pp. 90-98).

  When the French in Senegal responded to a general strike by Senegalese men by turning off the community water supply, the women organized a woman's march to Dakar. In spite of some male resistance ("the strike is a matter for men to settle themselves"), the women marched for days without food, carrying banners that read, "For Equal Work, Equal Pay," "We Demand Family Allowances," and "Even Bullets Could Not Stop Us."

  This is an excellent selection which parallels the Nigerian "Women's War" information.

- "The defiance of women in South Africa" (pp. 313-318).

  In August, 1956, women all over South Africa made arrangements for the care of their children, packed their suitcases, and went to Pretoria to meet and demonstrate against the new government requirement that women, like men, must now carry passes -- the hated "badges of slavery."

  This selection not only describes these protests but also chronicles the times black South African women have resisted political oppression during colonial rule.

Clark, Leon, ed. Through African eyes: cultures in change. New York: Praeger, 1971. 744 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print. Paper edition in 6 vols. $2.45 each. $12.50 set.

Annotated in the student learning materials, traditional section, page 20. If using the separate paper edition titles, you will need the first two volumes. Our pagination is from the hardcover edition.

If you used parts one and two of Anna Apoko's "Growing up in Acholi," in the traditional section (pp. 8-39 of "Coming of age in Africa"), use part three for Continuity and Change. Excerpts from Okot p'Bitek's Song of Lawino, a book-length poem, are arranged in two parts (pp. 40-71) and tell of the conflict between old and new in an Acholi woman's life.

In "From tribe to town," students may enjoy the African equivalent of Dear Abby -- "Tell me, Josephine" (pp. 120-129). The introduction explains why almost all the letters are written by men. To Clark's suggested questions we might add: what do the men's letters tell us about women's place? "Marriage is a different matter" (pp. 130-138) is also written from the man's viewpoint.

All selections are easy reading. Introductory statements and discussion questions are excellent.

Crane, Louise. Ms. Africa: profiles of modern African women. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1973. 160 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Biographical sketches of women who represent the educated elite. Relevant to our West African focus are: Annie Jiagge (pp. 13-35), Ghanaian Supreme Court judge and international figure; Efua Sutherland (pp. 36-56), Ghanaian poet, author, and theater director who is particularly interested in African oral history; Angie Brooks (pp. 57-68), Liberian lawyer and first woman president of the United Nations General Assembly; and Irene Ighodaro (pp. 69-81), Sierra Leone/Nigerian doctor and feminist. Miriam Makeba (pp. 141-159) is a South African, but students may already know of her and therefore want to read about her.

Easy reading, but not terribly exciting. Mentioned here mainly to provide balance for the large number of fiction selections. Look for personal and external influences on these women's lives, e.g., their educated families and their involvement in national liberation struggles.

"Growing up in Nigeria," Africa woman, 2:4 (1958), 73-78.

A young Nigerian teacher gives a picture of her relationships among the members of her polygamous family in Iboland in the 1930's. The selection is included because of the large section devoted to a description of her school experiences.

Leith-Ross, Sylvia. "Women of affairs." Journal of the Royal African Society, 37:149 (1938), 477-482.

This is a lively portrait of a session in the late 1930's between an Onitsha trader, Joanna, and the agent of a European cloth firm. In some ways the piece belongs in traditional Nigeria; yet the use of cash, the buying of goods from England and the scope of the traders' markets are all changes. Ms. Leith-Ross observes how Joanna conducts her business, and through her eyes we see a shrewd, clever woman who could be as successful as a fashion buyer for a large firm in the U.S. today as she was as a trader in Nigeria then.

"Life styles of African women," a mini-module for secondary level. New York: African-American Institute, School Services Division, n.d. 8 pp. Mimeograph. $0.35 from the publisher, address above.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Traditional section, page 20. If you used the first two (traditional) oral histories before, use the last two now.

Marvin, Stephen. World study inquiry series: Africa. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1969. 160 pp. Paper. $2.25. Teacher's manual, $1.23.

Originally published in Palo Alto by Field Educational Publications, this series offers easy reading selections, both fiction and non-fiction, along with discussion questions for junior and senior high school students.

- "Women's changing roles" (pp. 90-91).

  Use this article in conjunction with the story, "Stupid girl!" (annotated in the Fiction section, p. 32). The article maintains that "in the old Africa, a woman knew what to do. In the new Africa she is confused." Are men also "confused"? Does this word have racist and/or sexist connotations? Other discussion questions for both the story and article on p. 92.

Fiction

Achebe, Chinua. Girls at war and other stories. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett World Premier Books, 1974. Paper. Out-of-print.

Most of the protagonists of the short stories in this collection are male; however, two selections focus on women.

- "The vengeful creditor" (pp. 51-73).

  Veronica longs to attend school but with a near-destitute widow-mother she must work as a housekeeper. Promised by her employers that they will send her to school when their baby is "big enough to go about on his own," Veronica becomes vengeful when she realizes that they did not really intend her to go. Read the selection for the view that economic change and educational choice are not options for all women in Nigeria.

- "Girls at war" (pp. 109-129).

  The narrator is a man full of self-righteousness about women who, in war time, engaged in sex and used the black market for personal gain. He laments the "terrible transformation" of the early devotion to the struggle for national independence for Biafra in a young militia woman, who he sees as part of a generation of women "rotten and maggotty at the center." The short story makes it clear, however, that he is just as guilty of personal survival tactics as are the women; ultimately the woman soldier proves more heroic and selfless than the narrator.

The selection is included to show the extent of women's participation in this civil war plus the double standards they met as they moved into the male world.

Aidoo, Ama. No sweetness here. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1972. 166 pp. Paper. $1.95.

Annotated in the traditional readings section, page 22.

- "Everything counts" (pp. 1-8).

  A young woman, studying abroad, begins to wear a wig and is derided by her friends. When she returns home and sees everyone wearing not only wigs but bleaching their skin, she is struck by the extent to which African urban women have accepted the ideals of the West. She sees in others and in herself how beauty is a standard by which women judge themselves and others and how vulnerable African women are as they pattern themselves after the ideal of Western femininity.
- "No sweetness here" (pp. 69-92).

  Moami Ama, seeking a divorce from her husband, must give up her only, much-loved son. There are two change situations for her, however. (1) She feels for awhile that she has a chance to keep her son and (2) she raised him alone without help from her kinfolk. The setting is village life.
- "Two sisters" (pp. 107-126).

  Two sisters have different relationships with men. Connie is married, with children, and in love with her husband. He, however, has a string of girlfriends. Her younger sister, Mercy, wants to marry but will not settle for an unimportant man with little future. Mercy, then, has affairs with wealthy, often married, men. Connie is upset by her sister's actions, but with her husband's encouragement, accepts the gifts her sister's friends produce. Change indications in this selection are found in work situations, marriage, education, the new value of money, as well as in male/female relationships. This story is also found in Ms. magazine.

Ekwensi, Cyprian. Jagua Nana. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Premier Books, 1969. 207 pp. Paper. Out-of-print.

Jagua, the heroine of Jagua Nana, is known as the Nigerian Moll Flanders, and Jagua's exploits and sexual ease and humor do seem very close to those of Moll. Jagua's life as a "high life" woman gives an invaluable picture of one side of life for some women in Nigerian cities. Already in her forties when we meet her, she is a woman with a large number of choices; should she marry someone with money and settle down, should she become an Onitsha trading princess and make money herself, should she continue her present life full of love for Freddie, younger than she and with an improbable future as a student, should she continue, too, her life which she loves, attracting men and dancing at the Tropicana Club?

Teachers could use Chapters 1-3 (pp. 5-16) for a homework reading selection because they give a feeling of Jagua's life and values. However, a reading of the entire novel gives an invaluable insight into women in cities.

Emecheta, Buchi. The bride price. New York: George Braziller, 1976. 168 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

This is a love story about a young Ibo girl, Aku-nna, and Chike, son of a prosperous former slave. Tribal customs forbid them to marry, and yet they do. Aku-nna's uncle refuses to accept the required bride price from Chike's family; Aku-nna later dies in childbirth, the fate which is believed to befall every girl whose bride price is not paid.

The conflict for Aku-nna between tribal custom and her modern desires goes beyond her love affair, however. She was raised in Lagos in the 1940's and her problems only begin when she must return to her mother's village when her father dies. She is never really happy there with the village ways, never at ease expressing her educated, "Lagos" aspirations.

The author stresses the subservient roles of women -- how the sons are educated above the daughters, how girls fetch and carry, how males make decisions that control women's lives, how childbearing is thought of as a woman's sole source of achievement. Yet, there are a number of change indicators. For example, Aku-nna has a chance of being educated to become a teacher, her mother uses the money from her husband's gratuity to buy palm kernels to be reprocessed and made into soap in England, and Aku-nna does feel a romantic love for Chike.

Emecheta, Buchi. Second-class citizen. New York: George Braziller, 1975. 175 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Alice Walker calls this novel "one of the most informative books about contemporary African life that I have read."

When Adah follows her student husband to England, she must adapt to a racist country. Surprisingly, she finds little support from her African neighbors. Most of them are not Ibos and resent, too, her education and modern views. With five small children and a weak husband to support, Adah decides to write a novel. Typically the Ibo mother, she does this not only for herself, but also for the children.

The novel is heavily autobiographical. It covers the themes of conflict between traditional and modern African culture, of conflict between African and Western cultures, and of sexism. It compares to Fifth Chinese Daughter in the strife of young women to become educated and in other women's struggles within male-dominated societies.

"Hair," a mini-module for secondary level. New York: African-American Institute, School Services Division, n.d. 6 pp. Mimeograph. $0.50 from the publisher, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

An attractive cover with drawings of different African hair styles and a short poem, "There is love in the plaiting of hair / of the hair of the African girl," is followed by a brief excerpt from Okot p'Bitek's book-length poem, Song of Lawino. An African wife plaintively resists her husband, who wants her to take on a modern hair style. The lesson plan asks: is the idea of beauty culture-bound or culture-free?

Katz, Naomi and Milton, Nancy, eds. Fragment from a lost diary and other stories: women of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Boston: Beacon Press, 1975. 317 pp. Paper. $3.95

Anthology of Third World literature about women: 20 stories by men as well as women. Introduction briefly comments on each and its place in the book's three sections. "The women of the earlier part of the collection are to a large degree helpless victims of a social order and family structure which offer no possibility of a way out. For the women of the later stories, there are alternatives, but they are alternatives which bring with them new choices containing their own conflicts. So while this anthology opens with a presentation of some of the most painful problems facing women, it closes with some of the most difficult questions." (Introduction, xviii)

These selections are not from Nigeria, yet all three have good instances of change indicators.

- Nicol, Abioseh. "The truly married woman" (pp. 107-177).

  When Ayo changes her status from mistress to wife she demands more respect from her husband, Ajayi. In fact, Ayo has been showing signs of asserting herself in new spheres before the marriage. One sign was her challenge of Ajayi's method of disciplining their son -- an idea she picked up at her women's group. Ayo and Ajayi's living together for 12 years before marriage is also a changed situation.

- Mbilinyi, Marjorie. "A woman's life" (pp. 254-264).

  Mama Thecla has achieved professional respect in her community as a teacher. Yet she is still subjected to her husband's violent authority. The story also points out the husband's problems with his work, where Europeans get better treatment and those with money can bribe their way out of problems. His reaction to this job is partly responsible for his oppressive treatment of his wife. The assumption that a marriage made by choice and job status will automatically give women happiness is challenged in this story. Social and economic change may also bring new problems.

- Rive, Richard. "Resurrection" (pp. 265-274).

  This is a bitter reading about Mauvis who recalls at her mother's funeral how her mother favored her white children and taught Mauvis, who is Black, to hide in the kitchen. Although it was written about South Africa, the selection speaks to the put-down of Blacks by whites, in this case within a family. Mauvis's harsh confrontation with the fact of her unequal treatment may be seen as a sign of change.

Marvin, Stephen. World study inquiry series: Africa. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1969. 160 pp. Paper. $2.25. Teacher's manual, $1.23.

Annotated in the preceding section, Non-Fiction.

- "Stupid girl!" (pp. 87-89).

  Margaret wants to leave school because the boys taunt her with cries of "stupid girl" every time she hesitates with an answer. She has decided that women belong at home "having babies and digging in a garden." Koli takes the other view: "men don't know everything..I want to be a nurse...Maybe I'll be important and make lots of money." Use with the article "Women's Changing Roles" (annotated in the Non-Fiction section, page 28) and discussion questions on p. 92.

Nwapa, Flora. This is Lagos and other stories. Enugu, Nigeria: Nwankwo-Ifejika, 1971. 117 pp. Out-of-print.

The writer is Nigeria's first published female novelist. This is a collection of short stories having as a common denominator the life of urban women in modern Nigeria.

- "This is Lagos" (pp. 9-18).

  Soha goes to Lagos to live with her aunt and take care of her aunt's five children. She is a very "dutiful" young girl until she meets a boy, Ibinkinle. She is warned to be careful of Lagos men, "they are too deep for you," but Soha secretly marries him according to the ways of "white people." Although Soha's relatives hound her to remain close to them, the new couple make a clean break and Ibinkunle never does present himself to Soha's parents as their son-in-law. The theme is that when people live in Lagos "they forget their home and background."

- "Child thief" (pp. 42-57).

  Even though Agnes is sophisticated and has an English education, she deteriorates badly as the years go by and she finds she cannot conceive. This is a common theme in Nigerian literature and in the case of Agnes shows how her changed social and economic status does not outweigh the guilt she feels in not fulfilling her traditional role as child bearer.

Agnes's husband has two children with an uneducated "outside" wife and eventually his people install this wife in the household in Agnes's place. At last it seems she is pregnant and her husband, rejoicing, is at her side, until they discover that the "pregnancy" is a tumor. Agnes, in desperation, steals a newborn boy from the hospital the day after her operation and ultimately is arrested.

- "The delinquent adults" (pp. 58-80).

Ozoemena had a perfect modern marriage. She was in love and happy. Then her husband dies, leaving her with two small children, and the full weight of her culture's traditions fall on her. Although she can resist marrying her husband's brother, his in-laws accuse her of hiding their share of her husband's money and threaten her to "swear by the gods."

Her mother, realizing Ozoemena did not finish teacher training school, contrives for her daughter to be mistress to a wealthy man who could send her through school. Ozoemena, furious at this last act ("I would have thought that if I wanted to be a prostitute I should go about it my own way"), is nonetheless realizing that she cannot earn her own way in the city and that she has an obligation to pay, also, for the education of her young sons.

- The loss of Eze" (pp. 81-92).

Amede Ezeka talks about her discomfort about going to a party alone after losing a long-time boyfriend, Eze. The young woman is educated and polished, yet her dependence on Eze for emotional support and decisions leaves her with a loss of confidence without him. This is a portrait of a woman alone without kinship support. Amede's observations about her life and about the people at the party should give students an opportunity to contrast and compare her life with theirs and/or her life with that of a young Chinese woman.

Shelton, Austin, ed. The African assertion: a critical anthology of African literature. New York: Odyssey Press, 1968. 273 pp. Paper. $3.45.

Annotated in the traditional readings section, page 23.

- Chacha, Tom. "Road to Mara" (pp. 163-169).

Bena is a woman caught in the conflicts of change. Her father has chosen for her a rich man whom she dislikes. She is in love with another man, Gutimu. In desperation she leaves her village to seek him in the city (Mara), only to discover that he has taken a wife already.

Bena's lonely bus ride to Mara reveals not only her fear in entering this new city-world, but also the mixed feelings of the other passengers.

The old people see her as "one of those spoilt modern girls going to be a common prostitute in the town," while a young man admires her and thinks "I know precisely what you are feeling."

This is a good companion to the Sutherland selection in Shelton, annotated in the traditional readings section (page 23). Students should see that Foruwa seemingly has much more control over her life than Bena does.

Tibble, Ann, ed. African English literature. New York: October House, 1965. 304 pp. Hardcover. $6.95. Paper. $2.95.
- Soyinka, Wole. "From The lion and the jewel" (pp. 256-263). Our pagination is from the hardcover edition.

This is a short selection from a satirical play which is easy for students to read and act out. It will focus on the question of whether modern African women have a more "progressive" status than traditional women. Both this play and the poem Song of Lawino (mentioned in Clark and in "Hair" above) show how men were educated to participate in modern technology while women remained in traditional villages.

The Westernized school teacher calls Sidi a "bush girl--uncivilized and primitive" and attempts to educate her to the ways of "civilized beings." Students may take Sidi's side as she argues for tradition. They should look for places where the teacher's Westernized thinking degrades women, e.g., a classic, "Scientists have proved it -- women have a smaller brain than men."

Audiovisuals

Fear woman. 1971. Elspeth MacDougall. Color. 28 minutes. $20 rental from Contemporary/McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 10036.

"With dignity and confidence, three strong women from Ghana -- a tribal chief, a business woman and a justice of the supreme court -- explain their work and their hopes to improve the status of women in Ghana and other countries. Young people can particularly identify with one scene in a high school classroom. The young women who want a future outside the home have a humorous yet sharp debate with the young men who want their future wives to remain at home." (Artel and Wengraf, Positive images, p. 41)

Malawi: the women. 1971. Churchill Films. Color. 15 minutes. $8.50 rental from Churchill Films, 662 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90069

"Malawi, a southeast African nation, is making the transition from rural to industrial society. This change has affected the role of Malawi women. Because men must live in the cities to find jobs, the women in the villages now perform both men's and women's work: raising children, chopping wood and building homes. Another aspect of this transition is depicted by a young college educated woman who works as a secretary in the city and enjoys her independent, urban life." (Artel and Wengraf, Positive images, p. 70)

Both these films come with teacher's guides; the one for Fear woman is more detailed, but both are helpful.

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Bibliographies on Women in Africa

African Bibliographic Center
Perlman and Moal
Kratochvil and Shaw
Murray
Westfall
Washington Task Force
Kenna

1968 African Bibliographic Center, Inc. Contemporary women: an introductory bibliographic overview and a guide to women's organizations, 1960-1967. Special bibliographic series, v. 6, no 2. 59 pp. Probably out-of-print and available only in libraries. Inquire of the Women's African Committee of the African-American Institute, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

Introduction; African women in periodicals: subject bibliography; geographical bibliography; guide to organizations. Brief annotations for over 200 entries. Author index. See also Washington Task Force on African Affairs (1975) below.

1971 Perlman, M. and Moal, M. "Analytical bibliography," in Paulme, Denise, ed., Women of tropical Africa. Berkeley: University of California Press. 308 pp. Paper. $3.65.

This annotated bibliography (pp. 231-293) focuses on scholarly works published before 1960. After a section on "journals, congresses, conferences," it is arranged by subject. For an update, see Murray (1974) below.

1974 Kratochvil, Laura and Shaw, Shauna, comps. African women: a select bibliography. Cambridge: Cambridge University, African Studies Centre. 38 pp. Paper. Inquire for price from the Centre, Cambridge University, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB 3 9DA.

A fine introductory essay by Karen Reidy is followed by a listing of 1,210 entries, arranged by subject. Regional and author indices follow. Unfortunately, not annotated, but useful for the essay alone.

Murray, Jocelyn. Women in Africa: a preliminary bibliography. Los Angeles: University of California, Graduate Women in History. 43 pp. Mimeo. Inquire of the History Department, U.C.L.A. 90024.

Takes off from the Perlman and Moal bibliography, following in general the same criteria for post-1960 publications. Unlike Perlman and Moal, Murray has not annotated the entries; like Perlman and Moal, she has not provided an index. This bibliography might be very hard to find, and in any case, is less useful than Kratochvil and Shaw or Westfall.

Westfall, Gloria. "Nigerian women: a bibliographic essay," Africana journal, 5:2 (Summer), 99-138.

Bibliographic essays are usually invaluable tools because they go beyond annotated bibliographies to place each item in a context. This bibliographic essay first covers bibliographies and ethnographic reference works, then general studies, followed by studies of various subjects.

1975 Washington Task Force on African Affairs. AMA: Women in African and American worlds. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center. 25 pp. Inquire of the Center P.O. Box 13096, Washington 20009.

First in a projected series of information and resource guides providing up-to-date material on African and African-American women. Contents include: "Guide to women's organizations"; "women officials in Africa"; "Liberation and African women"; and "Bibliography."

1977 Kenna, Jane. "Women in Africa: a select bibliography." African report, 22:1 (January-February 1977), 44-50.

One hundred and three items listed under two categories: "African women in books, articles and reports" and "African women in literature." Not annotated, but incorporated into a bibliographic essay.

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Bibliographies on Africa

Hartwig and O'Barr
Museum of African Art
Ohrn and Riley
Schmidt
African-American Institute

1974 Hartwig, Gerald and O'Barr, William. The student Africanist's handbook: a guide to resources. New York: Halstead Press. 152pp. Hardcover. $5.95.

Prepared for college students, this guide is also valuable for secondary teachers and students as it is written for the beginning student of Africa. Surveys the nature of African studies, outlines "understanding Africa," then covers African bibliography by general reference and disciplinary sources, by regions and countries, by aids for intensive research and by special topics and needs. Under the latter, see "Curricular materials and literature for young readers" (pp. 144-145); "Films" (p. 146); and, "Women" (pp. 150-152).

1975 Museum of African Art. African heritage curriculum materials: teacher's manual. Washington, D.C.: Museum of African Art. 112pp. Microfiche, $0.83; hardcopy $6.01, plus postage, from ERIC. ED 118 479.

For secondary teachers. Short background readings on 15 major subject areas: physical environment, natural resources, history, government, ethnic diversity, religion and philosophy, the arts, architecture, dress, education, work, economics and trade, communication, transportation, recreation. Also descriptions of and scripts from the audiovisual program component, objectives and suggested classroom activities to help develop study units around the audiovisuals, and bibliographies of books and articles.

1976 Ohrn, Steven and Riley, Rebecca, comps. Africa from real to reel: an African filmography. Waltham, Mass.: Brandeis University, African Studies Association. 160pp. Hardcover. $15.00. Order from the Association, 218 Shiffman Center, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. 02154.

A list of 1300 - 16mm films, including a synopsis of each and ordering information. The most recent and comprehensive source for films on Africa.

Schmidt, Nancy. Children's literature and audiovisual material on Africa. Buffalo: Conch Magazine Ltd., 1977. 106pp. Paper. $15.00.

By the same author/editor: Children's books on Africa and their authors: an annotated bibliography (New York: Africana Publishing, 1975); Selected bibliographies for teaching children about Subsaharan Africa (Urbana: ERIC Clearinghouse on Early Childhood Education, 1975); and Resources for teaching children about Africa (Urbana: ERIC Clearinghouse on Early Childhood Education 1976). All items are evaluative lists for elementary and secondary teachers, though the emphasis is on elementary. Currency, accuracy and lack of bias are the criteria for evaluation.

1977 African-American Institute. Africa in U.S. educational materials. New York: African-American Institute, School Services Division. 62pp. Paper. $3.00. Order from publisher, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017.

A guide for seeking Africa-related materials, this is the latest in a number of useful resource and curriculum guides, bibliographies and information packets, mini and mini-mini curriculum modules available from this source. Africa in U.S. educational materials probes common problem areas in teaching about Africa -- women being one problem area -- and then offsets bad examples with good ones. Bibliography for students as well as teachers. Write for the entire publications list: a must.

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Keeping Current

Africana journal: a bibliographic and review quarterly. Africana Publishing Company, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003. $35, institutions; $20, individuals.

Bibliographic articles, book reviews and current bibliography. Indexed by author and subject.

A current bibliography on African affairs. Bimonthly. $35/ year. Order from Baywood Publishing Co., 43 Central Drive, Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735.

In this publication of the African Bibliographic Center topical subdivisions vary from issue to issue, reflecting current affairs and interests, while regional and national listings are continuous. The Current Bibliography improves upon the Africana journal by including articles as well as books, and African-American women as well as African women. It, too, contains bibliographic articles of great value.

When using either journal, useful subjects to check out are: autobiography, biography, children's and young people's literature (or juvenile literature), film, Nigeria, West Africa and women.

NICEM index to black history and studies: multi-media. 2d. ed., Los Angeles: NICEM, 1973. 200pp. Hardcover. $19.50.

A comprehensive, annotated listing, with ordering information updated regularly.

WOMEN IN CHINA

WOMEN IN CHINA

Teacher Background Materials

Belden
Bulletin 1-3/75
Bulletin 10-12/75
Chan, Anita
Chan, Marcia and Candice
Croll (article)
Croll (book)
Curtin
Davin
Gernet
Gordon
Hinton, Joan
Hinton, Wm.
Hong
Iglitzin and Ross
- Lin
- Holly and Bransfield
Kristeva
Leader
Marriage law
Matthiasson
- Wong
Morgan
- Cohen
New women
O'Sullivan
Record
Reiter
- Diamond
Rosalda and Lamphere
- Wolf
Sidel (article)
Sidel (book)
Signs
Smedley
- MacKinnon and MacKinnon
Snow, Chinese communists
Snow, Women in modern China
Tavris
Whyte
Wolf
Women hold up
Yang
Young

Belden, Jack. China shakes the world. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970. 524pp. Paper. $4.95.

"A journalist's first-hand account of the Chinese civil war from 1946-1949. Gives a detailed account of both peasant life and reactions to the societal turmoil. Excellent chapters on women and revolution. See especially 'Gold Flower's story'." (Young, p. 249). We used "Gold Flower's story" and "Guerilla girl" as student readings.

Bulletin of concerned Asian scholars. Asian women. 7:1 (January-March 1975).

A special issue focusing on women in China and India; about half the issue concerns Chinese women. See: Vera Schwarz, "Ibsen's Nora: the promise and the trap"; Jan and Steve MacKinnon, "Agnes Smedley: a working introduction"; Agnes Smedley, "The dedicated, a story"; Jan Price, "Women and leadership in the Chinese communist movement, 1921-1945"; Norma Diamond, "Collectivization, kinship and the status of women in rural China"; and Phyllis Andors, "Social revolution and women's emancipation: China during the Great Leap Forward."

Bulletin of concerned Asian scholars. Asian women, part II. 7:4 (October-December 1975).

This issue is less important than the above. The only item of interest is Andors' review of Wolf and Witke, eds., Women in Chinese society.

Chan, Anita. "Rural Chinese women and the socialist revolution: an inquiry into the economics of sexism," Journal of contemporary Asia 4:2 (1974), 197-207.

Chan points out that traditionally women were considered inferior. She argues that rural women are still largely unaffected by industrialization and are, therefore, without an economic base for improving their status. On the other hand, land reform, increased literacy and the Marriage Law of 1950 have provided some improvement. Women's status remains inferior to that of man.

Chan, Marcia and Chan, Candice. Going back. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian American Studies Center, 1973. 133pp. Paper. $2.50 from the Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024.

Articles by a group of young Chinese-Americans who visited China. Some material is in Chinese. Photos and graphics. Biographical sketches of the participants, a short list of suggested readings, and suggestions for other Chinese-Americans wanting to visit China round out the book. We also used this book for student readings on Chinese-Americans.

Croll, Elisabeth. "Social production and female status: women in China," Race and Class 18:1 (Summer 1976), 39-52.

Using "female status" to mean "the degree of participation in political activities which gives women access to and control over the strategic resources of society," Croll's study supports the view that social production is a necessary condition for female status, but not a sufficient condition. Ideological constraints above all continue to block women, and the movement to criticize Confucius and Lin Piao constitutes the most concentrated and analytic attempt to date to remove those constraints. In comparison to the Chan article above, this is less economically deterministic.

Croll, Elisabeth. The women's movement in China: a selection of readings, 1949-1973. London: Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute, 1974. 115pp. Paper. $1.45.

These readings were chosen to outline both the theoretical and practical problems in changing social institutions and attitudes, as well as the methods used to overcome them. All readings are directly from Chinese sources.

Curtin, Katie. Women in China. New York: Pathfinder Press, 1975. 95pp. Paper. $1.45.

A young Canadian feminist examines women's position in traditional and revolutionary China, pointing out the problems still to be solved.

Davin, Delia. Woman-work: women and the party in revolutionary China. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1976. 244pp. Hardcover. $15.00.

Davin summarizes the "normal" course of economic development and its consequences for women (cf. Africa) and notes that China is different because of the conscious, dynamic and sustained effort to improve women's status. She constructs a model of women's position in traditional Chinese society (largely based on 19th and early 20th century conditions) and discusses the history of protest, revolution and subsequent change. She, too, concludes that women's increased economic and political participation has had mixed success in altering women's status; but, she adds, the Chinese are clearly aware that this is so, and this consciousness is the guarantee of continued progress.

Gernet, Jacques. Daily life in China on the eve of the Mongol invasion, 1250-1276. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1970. 254pp. Paper. $2.95.

Focus on life in one city, Hangchow. Originally published in French in 1962, this informative study was drawn almost entirely from original Chinese texts. It is very readable, especially for such a scholarly work. The whole is appropriate, but most of the information on women is found in chapter four, "The life cycle." For other references to women in general and to specific women, see the index.

Gordon, Linda. "The fourth mountain," Women: a journal of liberation 3:4 (n.d.), 12-19. Also available as a pamphlet, The fourth mountain: women in China. Somerville: New England Free Press, 1973. 13pp. $0.40 from the publisher, 60 Union Square, Somerville, MA. 02143.

The author, who teaches women's history on the college level, travelled to China in 1972. She criticizes Leader's analysis (see annotation below) of women's position in China and goes on to develop her own interpretation, pointing out the differences between women's liberation there and in America.

Hinton, Joan. "Politics and marriage: women gain equal pay and men share housework at Red Star Commune," New China 2:1 (June 1976), 32-34.

Written by an American woman who has lived in China since 1948, this article demonstrates that the revolution and women's place in it are on-going struggles.

Hinton, William. Fanshen: a documentary of revolution in a Chinese village. New York: Vintage, 1966. 637pp. Paper. $3.95.

"A classic account...which treats the participation of women with enormous understanding." (Young, p. 251.) See references to the Women's Association and to women's rights in the index; also look there under specific names, especially Hu Hsueh-chen, Shen Hsien-e and Old Lady Wang (under Wang, Old Lady). If you have time, however, it is worthwhile reading the whole book to get a feel for the process of change and one group of people taking part in that change.

Hong, Lawrence. "The role of women in the People's Republic of China: legacy and change," Social problems 23:5 (June 1976) 545-557.

Describes some of the legacies and change in women's family role, work role and political role, then attempts to explain why male supremacy remains so strong (persistence of the yin-yang concept, the patrilineal kinship system, the ancestral cult, the inadequacy of the socialist revolution per se and its inadequacy as a vehicle for women's liberation).

Iglitzin, Lynne and Ross, Ruth, eds. Women in the world: a comparative study. Santa Barbara, CA.: Clio Books, 1976. 430pp. Paper. $6.50.

A collection of papers arranged as follows: conceptualizing the cross-cultural study of women; women in

Europe and the United States; women in the developing countries; women in nations mobilized for social change.

- Lin Siu-Tsung. "Chinese women on the road to complete emancipation" (pp. 345-362).
  A concise review of women's struggle in both old and new China, a summary of the reasons why this struggle has not ended, and a look at the indicators for women's eventual success. Clear and readable for students as well as teachers.
- Holly, Aleen and Bransfield, Christine. "The marriage law: basis of change for China's women" (pp. 363-374). A brief review of traditional women's status and of women's place since passage of the marriage law in 1950. Argues that the law has been the basis of change within the family which must now be consolidated through equal political participation in the whole society.

Kristeva, Julia. About Chinese women. New York: Urizen Books, 1977. 211pp. Hardcover. $8.95.

Originally published in French, this book brings the unique perspective of a European woman schooled in the philosophy of language and in literary history. It is based on a visit to China as well as on research. Some of it is heady and difficult, but most of the book is clear and engaging. It surveys women in China from the time when women dominated the society (before 1000 B.C.) through the present, focusing on women's power. We wish this book had been available to us earlier.

Leader, Shelah. "The emancipation of Chinese women," World politics 26:1 (October 1973), 55-79.

Mao was committed to improving the status of women, but in practice their improvement has varied. The 1950 marriage law was not understood, and cadres punished women who tried to take advantage of its divorce provisions. Women's rights were eventually sacrificed for the more important goal of economic growth; emphasis was placed on women entering the labor force and showing they could do the same work as men. Emancipation of women has been, and continues to be, male-led. For a comparison of Gordon and Leader's arguments as representative of two larger viewpoints, see Record annotation below.

The Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China. Third edition. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1973. 10pp. Paper. $0.25 from China Books and Periodicals, West Coast Center, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco 94110; Midwest Center, 210 W. Madison Street, Chicago 60606; East Coast Center, 125-5th Avenue, New York 10003.

Matthiasson, Carolyn, ed. Many sisters: women in cross-cultural perspective. New York: The Free Press, 1974. 443pp. Hardcover. $15.00

A collection of essays by women anthropologists and sociologists, grouped into three sections: manipulative societies, complementary societies, and ascendant societies. Each section refers to the relative position of women in the societies studied.

- Wong, Aline. "Women in China: past and present" (pp. 229-260).

  A good survey, divided into traditional, transitional, and modern periods. She sees the modern woman confronted by two great conflicts: between demands of work and home; of the state and person interests.

Morgan, Robin, ed. Sisterhood is powerful: an anthology of writings from the women's liberation movement. New York: Vintage Books, 1970. 602pp. Paper. $2.45.

A variety of material -- poetry and prose, research papers and personal accounts -- from a variety of women at various levels of consciousness. Intended as a sort of introduction to the women's movement. Includes a bibliography.

- Cohen, Charlotte. "Experiment in freedom: women of China" (pp. 385-417).

  A brief and readable survey of women in China, from conditions prior to the revolution through the many stages of revolution.

New women in new China. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1972. 78pp. Paper. $0.50 from China Books and Periodicals, addresses above (The Marriage Law...).

Short personal statements and articles which can be read by students as well as teachers. Includes: "New women in new China"; Lu Yu-lan, "A liberated woman speaks"; Pasang, "A slave before, I now help rule my country"; Lin Chiao-chih, "The party keeps me young"; Huang Hai, "The 'March 8th' fishing boats"; Hsin Kung-yuan, "Women fliers"; Hsin Hau, "Women oil extractors of Taching"; Kung Yeh, "Housewives can make electronic equipment"; Hung Nung, "Iron girls team of Tachai"; Hsin Ping, "Women work on live ultra-high-tension power lines"; and Lung Chiang, "Women bridge builders in forest areas." Eight pages of photographs.

O'Sullivan, Sue. The moon for dinner: changing relations... women in China. London: Sue O'Sullivan, 1975. 46pp. Paper. 45p plus postage from the author, 9 Stratford Villas, London, NW 1.

Based on reading and direct observation during a visit in 1974, this book contributes to the discussion of China, women and socialism.

Record, Jane. "Totalist and pluralist views of women's liberation: some reflections on the Chinese and American settings." Social problems 23:4 (April 1976), 402-414.

Casts the feminist conflict exemplified by Gordon and Leader (annotated above) into the context of totalism and pluralism. In the totalist view, the interests of the individuals and intermediate groups (e.g., women) cannot be achieved separate from the interests of the whole. In the pluralist view, individual and intermediate group interests have independent value.

Reiter, Rayna, ed. Toward an anthropology of women. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1975. 416pp. Paper. $5.95.

A feminist anthology of anthropological studies, including essays on African and Native American women, as well as on women in China.

- Diamond, Norma. "Collectivization, kinship and the status of women in rural China" (pp. 372-395). Discusses the obstacles and progress, concluding that: "The revolution is not yet completed, but one can hope that it will continue to move along the right path, breaking down the last vestiges of privilege and inherited power and doing away with outmoded social structures and ideas whose origins go back to tribal society." This paper is also found in the January-March 1975 issue of the Bulletin of concerned Asian scholars annotated above.

Rosaldo, Michelle and Lamphere, Louise, eds. Woman, culture and society. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1974. 352pp. Paper. $4.75.

"Sixteen women anthropologists analyze the place of women in human societies...consulting the anthropological record for data and theoretical perspectives that will help us to understand and change the quality of women's lives." (Book jacket.) The articles are theoretical, but are valuable in showing the different ways women have achieved political power and social recognition.

- Wolf, Margery. "Chinese women: old skills in a new context" (pp. 157-172). A particularly useful essay which emphasizes the ways traditional Chinese women were able to exert power despite their low status and clarifies the ease with which they adjusted to, and took control of, change.

Sidel, Ruth. "The long march of Chinese women," Human behavior 2:11 (November 1973), 13-21.

A brief history of women in China, prior to and during the various stages of the on-going revolution, this article also summarizes the contradictions which remain and cautions the reader against viewing the status of women in China from a Western context.

Sidel, Ruth. *Women and child care in China: a firsthand report*. New York: Penguin Books, 1973. 207pp. Paper, $2.50.

The author, a psychiatric social worker, writes a sympathetic account based on a trip to China. She compares Chinese child-rearing practices to those in Israel and Russia and examines aspects of the Chinese experience which might be of value in the U.S. Photographs.

Signs: journal of women in culture and society. Women in China. 2:1 (Autumn 1976).

A special issue. After guest editor Marilyn Young's introduction, contents include: Paul Ropp, "The seeds of change: reflections on the condition of women in the early and mid Ching"; Irene Eber, "Images of women in recent Chinese fiction: do women hold up half the sky?"; Lydia Kung, "Factory work and women in Taiwan: changes in self-image and status"; Mary Sheridan, "young woman leaders in China"; Phyllis Andors, "Politics of Chinese development: the case of women, 1960-1966."

Smedley, Agnes. *Portraits of Chinese women in revolution*. Old Westbury, N.Y.: The Feminist Press, 1976. 203 pp. Paper. $3.95.

Smedley, an American working class woman, worked in and wrote about China from 1928 to 1941. This is a collection of 12 journalistic portraits and six fictionalized sketches of Chinese women. Photographs complement the text. Used for student readings.

- MacKinnon, Jan and MacKinnon, Steve. "Introduction" (ix-xxxv).
  Smedley's biographers have written an excellent introduction to this collection.

Snow, Helen. *The Chinese communists: sketches and autobiographies of the old guard; book I - Red dust; - book II - Autobiographical profiles and biographical sketches*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Company, 1972. 398pp. Hardcover. $15.00.

An enlarged edition of *Red dust*, originally published in 1952. Some of the original material which was then left out appears now in book II. Snow gathered this material in Yenan in the 1930's. See Part Seven: Women; Liu Chien-hsien; Lily Wu and Miss Ting Ling. The autobiographical statements could be used for student readings. The book as a whole gives a unique picture of a unique time and place in history.

Snow, Helen. *Women in modern China*. Paris: Mouton & Co., 1967. 264pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

Though culturally biased, the author presents information on women's struggle and includes sketches of ten famous Chinese women of the 20th century.

Tavris, Carol. "The speak-bitterness revolution," Psychology today 7:12 (May 1974), 43-44+.

Based on her own observations, Tavris argues that speak-bitterness sessions raised women's consciousness and resulted in various gains. However, problems remain.

Whyte, Martin. "The family," Academy of Political Science proceedings 31:1 (March 1973), 174-192.

Whyte notes the trend toward conjugal families and the lessening power of extended family and clan. Legislation and official policy also encourage later marriages, acceptance of widows remarrying, facilitated divorce and the virtual elmination of arranged marriages.

Wolf, Margery and Witke, Roxane, eds. Women in Chinese society. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975. 316pp. Hardcover. $12.50.

A collection of multidisciplinary papers first presented at a conference. The contents reflect the three major themes which are discussed in the introduction: conflicting images of women, feminism and revolution, and the relationship between women's economic role and their status. Joanna Handlin, "Lu K'un's new audience: the influence of women's literacy on 16th century thought"; Mary Rankin, "The emergence of women at the end of the Ch'ing: the case of Ch'iu Chin"; Marjorie Topley, "Marriage resistance in rural Kwangtung"; Arthur Wolf, "The women of Hai-shan: a demographic portrait"; Margery Wolf, "Women and suicide in China"; Yi-Tsi Feuerwerker, "Women as writers in the 1920's and 1930's"; Roxane Witke, "Chiang Ch'ing's coming of age"; Emily Ahern, "The power and pollution of Chinese women"; Elizabeth Johnson, "Women and childbearing in Kwan Mun Hau village: a study in social change"; and Delia Davin, "Women in the countryside of China."

Women hold up half the sky. Berkeley: Yenan Books, 1975(?). 38pp. Paper. $1.00. Order from Yenan Books, 1986 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA. 94704.

Eight reprints from Peking review and China reconstructs, 1973-1975, on the subject of women in modern China. Hsu Kuang, "Women's liberation through struggle"; Tsui Yu-lan, "How we women won equality"; Li Chen, "Women take part in productive labour"; Liu Chao, "Safeguarding women's interests"; Hsing Yen-tzu, "Training women cadres"; Hsu Kwang, "Women's liberation is a component part of the proletarian revolution"; "Talking of women's liberation"; Wu Hsiu-mei, et al., "Breaking down male supremacy." Also, Lu Hsun, "On women's liberation" (1933).

Yang, Ch'ing-K'un. Chinese communist society: the family and the village. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1965. 246pp and 276pp. Paper. $3.95.

A combination of two books originally published in 1959. Of the first, on the family: "A study of the impact of modernization and the Communist government on the traditional family structure. Highly recommended -- the role of women is central...and is dealt[with] extensively." Of the second, on the village: "A study of a suburban village outside of Peking during the period just prior to communalization. For women, see chapters VI and XII on the kinship system." (Asian women, p. 139.)

Young, Marilyn, ed. Women in China: studies in social change and feminism. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Center for Chinese Studies, 1973. 259pp. Paper. $4.00.

The introduction discusses each entry. Roxane Witke, "Mao Tse-tung, women and suicide"; Roxane Witke, "Woman as politician in China of the 1920's"; Suzette Leith, "Chinese women in the early communist movement"; Delia Davin, "Women in the liberated areas"; Janet Salaff, "Institutionalized motivation for fertility limitation"; Janet Salaff and Judith Merkle, "Women and revolution: the lessons of the Soviet Union and China"; Nancy Milton, "A response to 'Women and revolution'"; Jane Barrett, "Women hold up half the sky"; Soong Ching-Ling, "Women's liberation"; Lu Yu-lan, "Liberation of women"; and Norma Diamond, "The status of women in Taiwan: one step forward, two steps back." An annotated bibliography concludes this volume.

WOMEN IN CHINA

Student Learning Materials: Traditional

Print Materials

Belden
- "Gold Flower's Story"

Chan
Chang
- Anonymous
- Li

Myrdal
- "Chia Ying-lan"
- "Tu Fang-lan"

Wei
- "An infant rebel"

Wu
- "Shen Chiung-chih"
- "The widow's suicide"

Yen
- Chiang
- Anonymous

Audiovisuals

City of Cathay
Peking remembered
A town by the Yangtze

Print Materials

Belden, Jack. China shakes the world. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970. 524pp. Paper. $4.95.

"A journalist's first-hand account of the Chinese civil war from 1946-1949. Gives a detailed account of both peasant life and reactions to the societal turmoil. Excellent chapters on women and revolution." (Young, p. 249.)

- Gold Flower's story (pp. 275-307).

In pages 275-288 Gold Flower describes the early years of her life, her romantic love for the youthful Li-pao, her arranged marriage to an old man, her attempt to commit suicide rather than go through with the marriage, her reluctant surrender to her mother's will, and her marriage to a man she came to hate and detest.

This is a very popular reading for young people. It is also available as a pamphlet, Gold Flower's story: a peasant woman in the Chinese revolution. Somerville, Mass.: New England Free Press, n.d. 43pp. Paper. $0.60 from the publisher, 60 Union Square, Somerville 02143. Appropriate page numbers here: 1-14.

Chan Tsao. Dream of the red chamber. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1958. 574pp. Hardcover.

A novel about an extended family, the House of Chia, in 18th century China. The family "is a world in itself, complex and fascinating. Its population consists of those who serve and those who are served...There are hundreds of people altogether, and each of them manages somehow to be an individual at the same time that he (or she, for women dominate the plot) maintains relations with the whole society..." (Mark Van Doren's introduction, v).

Two central figures in the novel are Pao-yu and Black Jade. Brought up in an upper class household, their lives reveal the concern of wealthy families for the well-being of girls as well as boys. But there are limits imposed by the society. "It is a human organism that must obey the laws of its own survival; and it does so no matter what individual gets in its way." (Introduction, v.)

Of special interest are chapters 3 and 54-57. Chapter 3 describes Black Jade's introduction to her powerful grandmother and her first meeting with Pao-yu. Chapter 54 concerns Black Jade's illness and the matriarch's arrangement of a marriage for Pao-yu. Chapter 55 describes Pao-yu's illness, the concern of the household for his well-being, and Black Jade's fears of lasting separation from Pao-yu. Chapter 56 concerns the intrigues for Pao-yu's arranged marriage with another woman. In chapter 57, Pao-yu and Precious Virtue are married and come to love each other, while Black Jade dies.

The above readings are particularly revealing of the power of the grandmother and the powerlessness of the two young lovers, who resemble Romeo and Juliet.

Chang Hsin-chang, comp. Chinese literature: popular fiction and drama. Edinburgh: University Press, 1973. 466 pp. Hardcover.

- Anonymous. "The shrew" (pp. 32-55).
  A humorous tale of a "sharp-tongued" young woman's girlhood, her arranged marriage, and how she outraged her husband and his family by her ways. The marriage is renounced and she decides to become a nun. The tale illustrates how a woman gains power through her quick-witted speech, a common theme in traditional Chinese literature.
- Li Ju-chen. "The women's kingdom" (pp. 421-466).
  A satirical narrative about a kingdom of women where sex roles are reversed. "The men wear skirts and tunics and call themselves women and run the household, whereas the women wear boots and tall hats, call themselves men, and preside over public affairs."

  A young merchant finds himself in this kingdom and thinks that he will be able to sell a lot of cosmetics to the women, but he gets a big surprise, as he is chosen to be the royal concubine. He is forced to undergo an elaborate program of feminization: his feet are bound, his ears pierced, his face shaved and powdered. He suffers severe pain and extreme humiliation. The story was intended to be a criticism of these beautification practices and of the traditional Chinese view of women's role in society.

Myrdal, Jan. Report from a Chinese village. New York: Vintage Books, 1972. 374 pp. Paper. $2.95.

In a rather lengthy introduction, Myrdal explains his reasons for doing this book of interviews with people in a northern Chinese village in 1962, as well as his methods, biases and cautions about the personal accounts. This material is relevant to our concern with oral history. After a description of the village, the villagers speak for themselves. Part IV (pp. 203-242) deals with women. This book is considered a valuable reading for the transitional period in China, for teachers as well as students. It also is informative about traditional China.

- "Chia Ying-lan, the one who was sold, aged 53" (pp. 203-205).
  A very short reading about a woman whose poor family married her at a young age. Her husband became addicted to opium smoking; she was able to find work to feed herself and her young daughter until her husband sold them both to pay off his opium debts. She describes her relationship with the man who bought her, his death, and consequent changes in her life.

This is a good reading to use with the digging activity for aspects and degrees of power.

- "Tu Fang-lan, 'Don't hang us, father!,' aged 56" (pp. 206-211).

  In the first part of this short reading, this woman tells of her childhood suffering from poverty, intensified by her father's gambling and drinking. She tells of her bound feet, arranged marriage, numerous child-births and deaths, and other sufferings.

  This is another good reading to use with the digging activity. It can be analyzed line-by-line for manifestations of power and the lack of power.

  The second part of the reading describes changes after the revolution. The teacher will want to leave this part for the change period.

Wei Yu-hsiu. My revolutionary years: the autobiography of Madame Wei Tao-ming. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943. 238 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

Being rebellious and spirited by nature, the author participated in the 1911 Revolution that overthrew the reactionary Manchu dynasty and put in its stead a modern Chinese Republic. As an active member of the Kuomintang when only 15 years old, as a renowned lawyer, as one of the first women to be involved in Chinese foreign affairs before, during, and after World War I, and as a worker for China during its hostilities with Japan, Madame Wei Tao-ming is an inspiring example of an indefatigable Chinese feminist and revolutionary.

- Chapter 1, "An infant rebel" (pp. 1-16).

  The childhood of a girl from a wealthy Mandarin family in the early 20th century is described in this chapter. It is revealing of life in an upper class family and the feelings of female members of the household.

Wu Ching-tzu. The scholars, trans. Yang Hsien-yi and Gladys Yang. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1972. 692 pp. Paper. $3.95.

An 18th century novel which, like Dream of the red chamber, is considered one of the landmarks in the development of the traditional Chinese novel. This is generally considered to be the best English translation.

The scholars was and is known for its feminist concerns. In this novel, the author portrayed educated women equal to men, and presented numerous strong-willed women. He satirized particularly a scholar who rejoices that his daughter died an honorable death.

- "Shen Chiung-chih sells her poems at Lucky Crossing bridge" (pp. 509-525).

  A strong-willed woman escapes from concubinage and attempts to support herself by selling her poems in Nanking. The selection begins with Shen Chiung-chih's arrival with her father, a modest scholar, at the house of a salt merchant, to whom she is to be given in marriage. When she realizes that the merchant intends instead to take her as a concubine, she escapes and lives for awhile by selling her poems. She is later captured in an attempt to return her to her "husband," but the attempt fails through her intelligent maneuvers.

- "The widow's suicide" (pp. 600-604).
This episode was intended by the author to be a criticism of the tradition of widow suicide, a criticism brought out through the father, Mr. Wang. Although he first celebrates his daughter's virtuous conduct, he later comes to regret it, and in this way the author scorns Mr. Wang and others of his ilk. Discussion of the episode should bring out the author's point of view. Note also the social supports for this practice from the academic community, the local gentry and the authorities. Note who dissents from this practice: the girl's mother, her parents-in-law.

Yen, W.W., trans. Stories of old China. Hong Kong: The Commercial Press, Ltd., 1974. 178 pp. Hardcover. $4.25.

"This collection consists of twenty-two short stories written in the Tang, Sung, Ming and Ching (Manchu) dynasties covering a period of 1300 years. The characters portrayed ...are representative of many facets of the life of old China." (Publisher's note). Dr. Yen translated the stories in 1942. The language is sometimes difficult to follow.

- Chiang Fang. "The heartless lover" (pp. 7-20).
A short story about the tragic love between a high government official and a young courtesan. Her ghost haunts him after her death, spoiling his subsequent relationships and almost driving him insane.
The story reveals some mysterious power of the courtesan.
- Anonymous. "Good fortune waits on courage" (pp. 21-26).
A short story describing the power of the empress and the intrigues in the imperial household and among the ministers. A good illustration of the political power of women in old China.

Audiovisuals

City of Cathay. 1961. Color. 25 minutes. Free from Chinese Information Service, 159 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

The camera follows a 37-foot long scroll originally painted in the 11th century. Filled with a wealth of detail about people's daily life, the scroll gives a sense of reality to what may otherwise seem too far removed from students. It gives the impression that women were largely absent from this bustling scene, as it shows only a few upper class women who were, indeed, secluded. You will need to remind students that poor women did not stay at home (see the overview).

Peking remembered. 1967. Color. 40 minutes. $30.00 rental from Macmillan Films, Inc., 34 MacQuestern Parkway South, Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550.

Using a combination of still and motion photography, this film can be used to give a feeling for life among the upper classes in Peking near the end of the 19th century. One part concerns the Empress Tzu Hsi and can be used as a basis for discussing this exceptional example of women's political power.

A town by the Yangtze. 1971. Color. 10 minutes. $10.00 from Pictura Films Distribution Corporation, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

A beautiful film which will give students a feel for village life in traditional China as farmers, fishers, housewives et al. go about their daily chores. It may be necessary to remind students of some of the harsher realities which lay beneath the surface of this life.

WOMEN IN CHINA

Student Learning Materials:

Continuity and Change, Years of Transition

Print Materials

Belden
- "Gold Flower's Story

Han
- "Coming of age"

Hsieh

Katz and Milton
- Shih Ming

Myrdal
- "Ma Hung-tsai's wife"
- "Ching Chi"

Pa Chin
- Chapter V

Seybolt
- "Meng Hsiang-ying"

Smedley
- "Hsu Mei-ling"
- "The living dead"
- "Refugees"
- "Shan-fei"

Snow
- "Liu Chun-hsien"
- "Lily Wu"
- "Miss Ting Ling"

Audiovisual

From war to revolution

Print Materials

Belden, Jack. China shakes the world. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970. 524 pp. Paper. $4.95.

Annotated in Student Learning Materials: Traditional.

- "Gold Flower's story" (pp. 275-307).

In pp. 288-307, Gold Flower is rescued by the 8th Route Army, which comes to her village and organizes a Women's Association. She joins the Association, speaks about her mistreatment by her father-in-law, and gains the support of the Association to retaliate against him. When her husband returns after a long absence, the same process occurs. This selection reveals the power of the speak bitterness movement and the Women's Association. It is easy reading, and students like it very much.

If you are using the pamphlet version of Gold Flower, the reading is pp. 14-33.

If you are using the book, another possible transition selection is "Guerrilla girl" (pp. 216-219).

Han Suyin. Destination Chungking. St. Albans, Eng.: Panther Books, 1973. 252pp. Paper. $2.50.

An autobiography of an upper middle class Chinese woman. Educated in American missionary schools as well as in England, the author shows a strong Western orientation mingled with a deep love for China and its people. She served her country as a medical doctor and later as the wife of the Chinese ambassador to England. She is an example of a woman who achieved success without confrontation with the traditional culture.

- "Coming of age in China" (pp. 239-252).

The last chapter of the book describes conditions during the war with Japan, and the reactions of intellectuals to them. A conversation in Han Suyin's home shows the ideological conflict between communists and nationalists, and between new and old ideas of women's role.

Hsieh, Pingying. Girl rebel: the autobiography of Hsieh Pingying with extracts from her "New war diaries." New York: Da Capo, 1975. 270pp. Hardcover. $18.00.

The story of a woman's struggle to free herself from the repression of a traditional family, principally relating to the 1920's.

Katz, Naomi and Milton, Nancy, eds. Fragment from a lost diary and other stories: women of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Boston: Beacon Press, 1973. 318pp. Paper. $3.95.

Anthology of third world literature about women: 20 stories by men as well as women. Introduction briefly comments on each and its place in the book's three sections. "The women of the earlier part of the collection are to a large degree helpless victims of a social order and family structure which offer no possibility of a way out. For the women of the later stories, there are alternatives, but they are alternatives which bring with them new choices containing their own conflicts. So while this anthology opens with a presentation of some of the most painful problems facing women, it closes with some of the most difficult questions." (Introduction, xviii.)

- Shih Ming. "Fragment from a lost diary" (pp. 211-225). A young woman finds that a traditional problem, pregnancy, hinders and even endangers revolutionary work. The story discusses a difficult choice, whether to keep or abort the fetus.

Myrdal, Jan. Report from a Chinese village. New York: Vintage Books, 1972. 374pp. Paper. $2.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Traditional section, page 57.

- "Ma Hung-tsai's wife, aged 25" (pp. 212-213). This young housewife works hard in the fields and at home. Her husband sometimes helps with household chores and child care, and she feels she has a say in what to grow on their plot of land. Shows changing power of young wives.
- "Ching Chi and Lao Dung: how physical work taught her the proletarian attitude to life, aged 29" (pp. 321-328). A physician's daughter tells of changes in her attitudes and life style after a year's physical labor on a commune. These are summarized on p. 327. The selection illustrates changes in women's power and the influences behind these changes.

Pa Chin. The family. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1972. 329pp. Paper. $2.95.

One of the most popular Chinese novels of the 1930's, and an example of the kind of literature that aroused young intellectuals to fight against feudalism and imperialism. In telling the story of the Kao family compound, it reveals the conflict between generations and classes and the struggle for women's liberation. The introduction by Olga Lang provides good background material on China during the first half of the 20th century.

- Chapter V (pp. 30-35). A dialogue between a 40-year-old mother and her teenage daughter reflects the changing attitudes of women and the influences behind them.

Seybolt, Peter, ed. Through Chinese eyes. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974. 158pp. Hardcover. $7.50. Paper edition, v. 1, $2.75; v. 2, $2.75.

An "extremely well done collection of readings illustrating the cultural values of the New China...from the perspective of...peasants, women, children and workers... A sympathetic and representative portrayal..." (Posner and deKeijzer, 2d edition, pp. 68-69). See relevant sections concerning women, including the one below. Our pagination is from the hardcover edition.

- "Meng Hsiang-ying stands up" (pp. 72-78).
  A short story about a young woman who was mistreated by her husband and her mother-in-law. When the Communists came to the village, Meng joined the Women's Association, thus gaining power and emancipation. Her involvement in agricultural work helped her further, as she became known as a hard worker and an organizer.

Smedley, Agnes. Portraits of Chinese women in revolution. Old Westbury, N.Y.: The Feminist Press, 1976. 208 pp. Paper. $3.95.

Smedley, an American working class woman, worked in and wrote about China from 1928 to 1941. This is a collection of 12 journalistic portraits and six fictionalized sketches of Chinese women. Photographs complement the text.

- "Hsu Mei-lung" (pp. 34-39).
  A confused young Chinese woman, caught between old ways and modernity, tries to compete with an empty-headed dancing girl for an empty-headed husband.
- "The Living Dead" (pp. 40-52).
  Bitter tale of three women whose pasts among Chinese Communists cause unhappiness in their present lives.
- "Refugees" (pp. 85-90).
  Vignettes of a trip to Hankow, excerpted from Smedley's diary, January 8, 1938.
- "Shan-fei, Communist" (pp. 153-161).
  A mother successfully encourages her daughter to be free and rebellious, and her daughter becomes an inspiring revolutionary.

Snow, Helen. The Chinese communists: sketches and autobiographies of the guard; book I, Red dust; book II, Autobiographical profiles and biographical sketches. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Company, 1972. 398pp. Hardcover. $15.00.

An enlarged edition of Red dust, originally published in 1952. Some of the original material which was then left out appears now in book II. Snow gathered this material in Yenan in the 1930's. See Part Seven: Women as well as the three selections annotated below. The book as a whole gives a unique picture of a unique time and place in history.

- "Liu Chien-hsien, wife of Po Ku" (pp. 229-249). The wife of the head of foreign affairs in Yenan, a woman of great personal, economic and political power in her own right, tells of her struggles and achievements. She talks about her childhood and education, her escape from an arranged marriage, her factory work and her joining the Communists. On the Long March, she was captain of the Women's Detachment. At age 29, she was director of mines and factories, a seasoned participant in economic and women's struggles.
- "Lily Wu, who caused Mao Tse-tung's divorce" (pp. 250-261). This Westernized woman, a famous actress, talks about her family, her Christian education, her marriage, career and political involvement. She discusses love, marriage and service to her country. Note how these attitudes and activities reflect continuation and/or change from traditional China.
- "Miss Ting Ling's schooldays" (pp. 262-266). A brief autobiographic account by the famous journalist, especially of her education. She was one of four young women - another became Mao's first wife - to enter a previously all-male school. She tells of the male students' reactions, compares education in the sexually segregated schools and describes the influences on students' lives at that time.

Audiovisual:

From war to revolution. 1970. British Broadcasting Corporation. Black and white. 20 minutes. $12.00 rental from Time-Life Films, 100 Eisenhower Drive, Paramus, N.J. 07652.

The harsher realities are explicit in this film as they explode into the long struggle for control of China, itself a grim picture. Remarkable footage and good commentary. Our main complaint is that the role of women in this struggle does not receive special attention. You will need to stress that. Magnitude of struggle, background for changes in women's position.

WOMEN IN CHINA

Student Learning Materials:

Continuity and Change, Years of Revolution

Print Materials

Myrdal
- "Li Kuei-ying"

New women

The seeds
- Yin

Seybolt
- "Home life"
- "Romance"

Soo

Women hold up

Audiovisuals

China today

Life in China

People's communes

Women in China

Print Materials

Myrdal, Jan. Report from a Chinese village. New York: Vintage Books, 1972. 374pp. Paper. $2.95.

Annotated in Student Learning Materials, Traditional.

- "Li Kuei-ying, woman pioneer, aged 32." (pp. 216-228).

A woman from the countryside talks about her education in the party school and her efforts to then teach other women. She also helped organize a Women's Association. The reading shows how education enabled this woman to gain personal, economic, and political power and to assume a leadership role in her community as an agent of change.

New women in new China. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1972. 78pp. Paper. $0.50 from China Books and Periodicals, West Coast Center, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco 94110; Midwest Center, 210 W. Madison Street, Chicago 60606; East Coast Center, 125-5th Avenue, New York 10003.

Short personal statements and articles. Includes: "New women in new China"; Lu Yu-lan, "A liberated woman speaks"; Pasang, "A slave before, I now help rule my country"; Lin Chiao-chih, "The party keeps me young"; Huang Hai, "The 'March 8th' fishing boats"; Hsin Kung-yuan, "Women fliers"; Hsin Hua, "Women oil extractors of Taching"; Kung Yeh, "Housewives can make electronic equipment"; Hung Nung, "Iron girls team of Tachai"; Hsin Ping, "Women work on live ultra-high tension power lines"; and Lung Chiang, "Women bridge builders in forest areas." Eight pages of photographs.

All the readings are excellent manifestations of women's newly achieved power in personal, economic, and political spheres.

The seeds and other stories. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1972. 193pp. Paper. $1.00 from China Books and Periodicals, addresses above.

A collection of stories which focus on "life on the communes, the struggles to grow crops in mountainous and desert areas and to harness water power and of women's participation in these struggles." (China Books and Periodicals, 1976 catalog, p. 11.)

- Yin Yi-ping, "Half the population" (pp. 27-36). This short story tells of women's participation in heavy construction work, unloading concrete poles. It shows how their determination enabled them to respond creatively to the project director's sexism.

Seybolt, Peter, ed. Through Chinese eyes. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974. 158pp. Hardcover. $7.50. Paper edition, v. 1, $2.75; v. 2, $2.75.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Traditional section, page 64. Again, our pagination here is from the hardcover edition.

- "The home life of a saleswoman" (pp. 88-93). This first-person account is brief and easy to read. Seybolt's suggested questions at the beginning of this selection are worth pursuing.
- "Romance in new China" (pp. 115-122). This short story reveals how courtship is carried on in modern China and thus how young men and women choose marriage partners. Seybolt's introductory comments and questions will give you the basis for discussion.

Soo, Chin-yee. Eighth moon: the true story of a young girl's life in communist China, by Sansan as told to Bette Lord. New York: Harper & Row, 1964. 213pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

The girl, aged 4, was left behind when her parents and older sister came to the U.S. Sixteen years later she was reunited with her family. The story is written by her older sister. This takes a critical view of life in communist China.

Women hold up half the sky. Berkeley: Yenan Books, 1975(?). 38pp. Paper. $1.00 from Yenan Books, 1986 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Eight reprints from Peking review and China reconstructs, 1973-1975, on the subject of women in modern China. Hsu Kuang, "Women's liberation through struggle"; Tsui Yu-lan, "How we women won equality"; Li Chen, "Women take part in productive labour"; Liu Chao, "Safeguarding women's interests"; Hsing Yen-tzu, "Training women cadres"; Hsu Kwang, "Women's liberation is a component part of the proletarian revolution"; "Talking of women's liberation"; Wu Hsiu-mei, et al., "Breaking down male supremacy." Also, Lu Hsun, "On women's liberation" (1933).

Audiovisuals

China today. 1971. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Color. 29 minutes. $23 rental from Film, Inc., 1144 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, IL 60091.

A documentary on the life style of the modern Chinese people. Reviewing this film for the University of California Extension Media Center, Daniel Bickley wrote: "...combines concise, intelligent narration, reasonable impartiality, and a smooth visual and structural continuity into an outstanding and readily understandable presentation. If I could show only one short film to a group that knew little or nothing about China (a common classroom situation), I would choose either this one or Greene's People's Communes." (Lifelong learning, Vol XLV, No. 19, September 8, 1975, pp. 16-17).

Life in China: Mill worker's family. 1971. Myra Roper. Black and white. 17 minutes. $7.50 rental from Department of Photography and Cinema, Ohio State University, 156 West 19th Avenue, Columbus 43210.

A highly recommended film about a mill worker, her husband, child and mother-in-law. Shows individualism and humanism in Communist China.

People's communes. 1973. Felix Greene. Color. 25 minutes. $22 rental from University of California Extension Media Center, Berkeley, CA 94720.

"Excellent introduction to the life of China's 600 million peasants as well as to the means by which China has reached self-sufficiency in food production." (University of California Extension Media Center, Films, 1975-1976, p. 156.) See also comments under China today.

Women in China. 1977. Betty McAfee. Color. 27 minutes. $40 rental, $375 sale, Open Window Films, 1226 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709.

The only film specifically about women in modern China which fits into classroom time and budgets. This one also has the advantage of being shot originally in more portable and less obtrusive Super 8. An overview which captures the spirit of change as well as the remnants of tradition.

WOMEN IN CHINA

Bibliographies on Women in China

Asian women
Young
Merin
Women in China

1971 Asian women. Berkeley: University of California. 144pp. Paper. $3.50.

"Annotated bibliography on Asian women" (pp. 132-143) appears at the end of this anthology.

"This is a beginning selected bibliography. It was compiled, annotated and edited by Asian American and white women in the Asian Studies women's class. The bibliography focuses on Chinese and Japanese women..." (p. 132).

See especially "Images of Asian women" (pp. 132-133); "Women in East Asia" (pp. 136-140); "Women in revolution: the case of China" (pp. 140-142).

1973 Young, Marilyn, ed. Women in China: studies in social change and feminism. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Center for Chinese Studies. 259pp. Paper. $5.00.

Annotated bibliography, divided into two parts: "Women in traditional China" (pp. 243-248); "Women in revolutionary China" (pp. 249-255).

1974 Merin, Judy. "Women in China: Bibliography," in China: Bay Area Reference Center Workshop, June 19 and 20, 1974. 5pp. Microfiche, $0.76; hardcopy, $4.43 plus postage from ERIC. ED 101 740.

Women in traditional China, women in revolutionary China before 1949, women in China since 1949; novels, short stories, plays and operas by and about women: these are the headings under which some 80 entries are listed. Not annotated, but the most important works are indicated.

1977? Women in China. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian-American Studies Center, forthcoming.

Inquire of the Center, Publications/Distribution, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024.

WOMEN IN CHINA

Bibliographies on China

An annotated guide
"Misunderstanding China"
Posner and deKeijzer
Bay Area resources
China: Bay Area Reference Center
Wiley
Bickley
Posner and deKeijzer, 2nd ed.

1971 *An annotated guide to contemporary China*. New York: National Committee on United States-China Relations. 62pp. $0.50. Order from the Committee, 777 United Nations Plaza 9B, New York 10017. Also available from ERIC: microfiche, $0.65; hardcopy, $3.29. ED 049 987.

Three years after the publication of the first *Annotated guide to modern China*, this second, expanded bibliography of books and periodicals has been published. Like the first, it is intended for the non-specialist who wants an introduction to the subject.

1973 "Misunderstanding China" unit. Stanford, CA.: Bay Area China Education Project. 9pp. Microfiche. $0.75; hardcopy, $1.50 plus postage from ERIC. ED 092 421.

This short unit, designed around the use of the film "Misunderstanding China," is a secondary level study of American stereotypes of China. Includes an annotated bibliography of recommended secondary classroom materials on China as well as suggested teaching strategies and classroom activities.

Posner, Arlene and deKeijzer, Arne J., eds. *China: a resource and curriculum guide*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 277pp. Paper. $2.95.

Intended to help secondary and college level teachers locate textbooks, curriculum units, audiovisuals and other resources on China. Most materials cited were published in the 1960's and 1970's. Appendices include clues to Chinese pronunciation and a directory of publishers.

Bay Area resources on China (1974) calls this *the* major reference work...a must for those considering classroom work on China.

1974 *Bay Area resources on China: a guide for teachers*. Stanford, CA.: Bay Area China Education Project. 39pp. Microfiche, $0.75; hardcopy, $1.85 plus postage from ERIC. ED 092 469.

Despite the title, useful to any classroom teacher interested in China. An annotated listing of resources, organized in the following categories: organizations and institutions, libraries and museums, publications and newsletters, bookstores, films and other resources.

China: Bay Area Reference Center Workshop, June 19 and 20, 1974. San Francisco: San Francisco Public Library, Bay Area Reference Center. 77pp. Microfiche, $0.76; hardcopy, $4.43 plus postage from ERIC. ED 101 740.

Eight papers cover such topics as women and child care in China and teaching about China. Includes bibliographies on the martial arts, cooking, drama-music-dance, medicine and health, Chinese in California, visiting China and women in China.

Wiley, Christopher J., ed. A film guide on China. Los Angeles: National Committee on United States-China Relations, Southern California Field Staff. 32pp. Microfiche, $0.76; hardcopy, $1.95 plus postage from ERIC. ED 111 756.

Over 80 films are listed in this annotated film guide designed to help educators select films about China. Listings are divided into four sections: China before and after 1949, Taiwan, and Chinese culture. A selected list of audiotapes concludes the guide.

1975 Bickley, Daniel. "China is near: films about the People's Republic," Lifelong learning, 45:19 (September 8), 15-18. (Free from Extension Media Center, University of California, Berkeley 94720).

Discusses films in context of anticommunism, mainstream thought or attempted neutrality, and sympathetic admiration as broad points of view. Then, after reviewing a film "Misunderstanding China" about American attitudes toward China and the Chinese, discusses films under the headings: in-depth studies, overviews and histories. Ends with a brief look at films from China. A very good guide.

1976 Posner, Arlene and deKeijzer, Arne J., eds. China: a resource and curriculum guide. 2nd ed., revised. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 317pp. Paper. $3.95.

Still the major reference work for teachers, this edition has an index, a consolidated resources section, a special section on materials available from the People's Republic of China and a directory of audiovisual distributors.

WOMEN IN CHINA

Keeping Current

Primary sources

China reconstructs. Monthly. Airmail. $3.00/year. Order from China Books and Periodicals, addresses below.

Non-fiction feature articles and photos on all aspects of modern Chinese life, including the role of women. March issue every year focuses on women.

Chinese literature. Monthly. Airmail. $22.00/year. Seamail $4.00/year. Order from China Books and Periodicals, addresses below.

Stories, plays, poems, critical essays and art portraying the new life and outlook in China, again including the role of women.

Primary and secondary sources

China Books and Periodicals, Annual catalog. Free. China Books and Periodicals, West Coast Center, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco 94110; Midwest Center, 210 W. Madison Street, Chicago 60606; East Coast Center, 125-5th Avenue, New York 10003.

The 1976 catalog contains 32 pages of annotated listings for printed and audiovisual materials, arranged by subject.

Focus on Asian studies. 3 times/year. $2.00 from The Service Center for Teachers of Asian Studies, Association for Asian Studies, Ohio State University, 29 West Woodruff Avenue, Columbus 43210. Make checks payable to Ohio State University.

Subtitled "a newsletter to promote increased attention to Asian studies in elementary and secondary education," Focus wins Posner and deKeijzer's accolade as the most essential single resource for teachers. It includes not only reviews, but also announcements of conferences and courses as well as essays. Some material relevant to Chinese-American studies.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

Teacher Background Materials

Black collegian
Black enterprise
Black scholar, 12/71
Black scholar, 3/75
Black scholar, 3-4/73
Bogle
Brown
Browne
Cade
Carson
Chase
Contact
Diggs
Essence
Jacobs
Johnson and Green
Ladner (book)
Ladner (article)
Lerner (book)
Lerner (article)
Lewis
Morrison
Negro history bulletin, 5/76
Negro history bulletin, 8-9/75
Newman
Scott
Smith
Southern
Stack
Staples
Washington

Black collegian. Black women. 6:5 (May-June 1976).

A special issue containing: Melba Lemieux, "Black women assert themselves"; Lynn Sarpy, "Jobs offering the greatest opportunities for Black women"; Ruth Burke, "Why Black women control the future"; George Sewell, "Ida B. Wells"; and Yusef Salaam, "Campus rape."

Black enterprise. Black women in business and public life. 5:1 (August 1974).

A special issue. Contents include: Karen DeWitt, "Black women in business"; "Black women executives speak out"; Diane Weathers, "Students open up new career paths"; Judith Cummings, "Black women in public office"; and, "Black women make their mark."

Black scholar. The Black woman. 3:4 (December 1971).

A special issue containing: Angela Davis, "Reflections on the Black woman's role in the community of slaves"; Shirley Chisholm, "Race, revolution and women"; Joyce Ladner, "Tanzanian women and nation building"; Jacquelyn Jackson, "But where are the men?"; Johnetta Cole, "Black women in America: an annotated bibliography"; and, "The Black scholar interviews Kathleen Cleaver."

Black scholar. Black woman 1975. 6:6 (March 1975).

Another special issue of this magazine. Contents include: Frances Beal, "Slave of a slave no more: Black women in struggle"; Charmeynne Nelson, "Myths about Black women workers in modern America"; Maulana Karenga, "In love and struggle: toward a greater togetherness"; Julian Bond, "Self-defense against rape: the Joanne Little case"; Sékou Touré, "The role of women in the revolution"; Third World Women's Committee, "International Women's Day, 1975."

Black scholar. Black women's liberation. 4:6-7 (March-April 1973).

Yet another special issue, containing: Barbara Sizemore, "Sexism and the Black male"; Mae King, "The politics of sexual stereotypes"; S. Walker, "Frederick Douglass and woman suffrage"; Jesse Sloan, trans., "The African woman: text and poem by Sékou Touré"; Trellie Jeffers, "The Black woman and the Black middle-class"; Edward Mapp, "Black women in films"; and "The Black scholar interviews Queen Mother Moore."

Bogle, Donald. Toms, coons, mulattoes, mammies and bucks. New York: Bantam Books, 1974. 260pp. Paper. $2.25.

An important book for examining stereotypes of Black men and women in films. Good discussion of Birth of a nation as a reflection of racial prejudice in its time.

Brown, Minnie. "Black women in American agriculture," Agricultural history. 50:1 (January 1976), 202-212.

Briefly traces the role of Black women from slavery to the present. Due to the scarcity of relevant sources, this paper often deals with Blacks as a group rather than just women. Within these limits, however, a useful glimpse at an important topic.

Browne, Juanita M. The Black woman. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Philadelphia, October, 1974. 21pp. Microfiche, $0.76; hardcopy, $1.58, plus postage, from ERIC. ED 104 990.

Shows that the life of Black women under slavery was in every respect more harsh than that of Black men. Demonstrates that Black women resisted slavery actively. The matriarchy myth is discussed and parallels are drawn from the time of slavery to the present. Notes that the Black woman finds practical ways to deal with the white world.

Cade, Toni, ed. The Black woman: an anthology. New York: Mentor Books, 1970. 256pp. Paper. $1.25.

Stories, poems and essays "that seem best to reflect the preoccupations of the contemporary Black woman in this country." (Introduction, p. 11.) The Introduction and biographical notes are helpful.

Carson, Josephine. Silent voices: the southern Negro woman today. New York: Dell Delta, 1969. 273pp. $2.45.

Interviews with a variety of Black southern women from maid to community organizer, from poor to middle-class. Rosenfelt calls this a "superbly written account ....Carson allows them to speak in their own voices... but she has structured their accounts with a novelist's art" (Strong women, p. 10). Good for getting a feeling about Black southern women in the 1960's.

Chase, Judith. Afro-American art and craft. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1971. 142pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

This attractive book is particularly good for its discussion of West African influences in slave culture and for its attention to Black women's role in arts and crafts. See especially pp. 68, 86-91, 104-105 for women. Another reason why we liked this book more than others on Black art is that it views folk art and crafts as equally valuable in comparison with "classical" art.

Contact. Black women in the world of work. 3:10 (Fall 1973).

A special issue including: Aileen Hernandez, "Equal employment opportunities for women: problems, facts and answers"; Preston, "Time that is to be or com hereafter"; Gloria Toote, "Women in the work force: a rising reality"; Margo Jefferson, "Should Black women work?"; and, Don Sweet, "Woman power: a middle management opinion."

Contact also did a special issue on Black women in Fall 1972, but we were not able to get hold of it. You might try.

Diggs, Irene. "DuBois and women: a short history of Black women, 1910-1934," Current bibliography on African affairs. 7:3 (Summer 1974), 260-303.

Black women in a jimcrow world, as reflected in W.E.B. DuBois's writings. Extensive quotes cover sexual exploitation, lynching, resistance, accomplishments, suffrage, the club movement and DuBois's tributes to the women in his life. Illustrates the conditions of Black women and provides an example of support from a Black male leader.

Essence. Black man-Black woman: closer together or further apart? 4:6 (October 1973).

A special issue of a magazine edited by and for Black women. Contains: Toni Bambara, "Compared to what?"; Inez and Frank Reid, "Black man-Black woman at the controversial gate"; Joseph Walker, "Dealing with ourselves"; Robert Staples, "The Black dating game"; William Ellis, "Sexual crisis"; Marcia Gillespie, "A conversation with Dr. Welsing"; and "Relating."

Jacobs, Paul, et al. To serve the devil, vol. I: Natives and slaves. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. 360pp. Paper. $2.45.

Subtitled "A documentary analysis of America's racial history and why it has been kept hidden," this volume's introduction (xv-xxxv) and section on Blacks (pp. 86-222, of which pp. 130-222 are documents) give a useful background.

Johnson, Willa and Green, Thomas, eds. Perspectives on Afro-American women. Washington, D.C.: ECCA Publications, 1975. 198pp. Paper. For ordering information inquire of ECCA Publications, 1629 K Street N.W., Suite 520, Washington 20006.

Most of the papers in this collection were prepared for the Conference on Black women in America, Louisville, Kentucky, 1974. The contents include, but are not limited to: Willa Johnson, "The black struggle, affirmative action, and women's liberation: establishing priorities"; Thomas Green, "The sable Venus"; Margo Crawford, "Diamond in the dirt theory of slavery, seasoning the female slave"; Francis Bonner, "Black women and white women: a comparative analysis of perceptions of sex roles for self, ideal-self and the ideal-male"; Robert Staples, "The status of Black women:

sex, marriage and the family"; Nellie Kanno, "Comparative life styles of the Black female in the United States and the Black female in Lesotho"; Alyce Gullattee, "Psychiatric factors to consider in research on the Black woman"; Bertha Williams, "Black women: assertiveness vs. aggressiveness"; Vernaline Watson, "Self-concept formation and the Afro-American woman"; Susan Owens, "Self-esteem of Black women in a comparative perspective"; Daryl Dance, "Black Eve or Madonna? a study of the antithetical views of the mother in Black American literature"; Sister Mary Ellen Doyle, "The heroine of Black novels"; Patricia Scott, "The English language and Black womanhood: a low-blow at self-esteem"; and Priscilla White and Patricia Scott, "The role of Black women in Black families: teaching about Black families on a predominantly white campus."

Ladner, Joyce A. Tomorrow's tomorrow: the Black woman. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1972. 296pp. Paper. $1.95.

The author, a young Black sociologist, challenges many established theories in her study of low-income urban Black women. She concludes that the Black community has a distinct, autonomous social system which regulates much of its own behavior; that the dominant society itself should be examined for the pathological behavior it attributes to minorities; and that the Black woman has made incredibly healthy adjustments to conditions not intended to promote her well-being.

Bibliography. Index.

Ladner, Joyce. "The woman," Ebony. 30:10 (August 1975), pp. 76-81.

A good general review of the history of the Black woman. Illustrated and suitable for student reading as well. Ladner begins: "For the past 200 years the Black woman has been one of the most creative, resourceful and enduring forces in America." The rest proves her point.

Lerner, Gerda, ed. Black women in white America: a documentary history. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. 630pp. Paper. $3.95.

A large and important collection of sources in a largely ignored area of history. The editor's preface, the notes on sources, the bibliographic notes and the commentary which runs throughout provide a valuable framework and guide to further study.

Lewis, Diane. "The Black family: socialization and sex roles." Phylon. 36:3 (Fall 1975), 221-237.

An exploratory paper which attempts to synthesize and reinterpret existing literature on socialization. A major assumption of this paper is that African-Americans share a distinct culture and that the core of this culture is African; hence, Lewis's study is especially suggestive for our course.

Morrison, Toni. "What the Black woman thinks about women's lib," New York Times Magazine (August 22, 1971), 14-15, 62-64, 66.

This well-known Black woman writer's humorous essay describes how Black women view themselves differently, are viewed differently and lead different lives than white women. She analyzes the stereotypes of Geraldine and Sapphire and looks at Black female-male relationships. This article could be assigned to students as well.

Negro history bulletin. Emphasis on women. 39:5 (May 1976).

A special issue which includes, but is not limited to: Eula Trigg, "Washington, D.C., chapter of Links, Inc."; Thelma Perry, "Profiles: Angie Debo and Hannah Atkins"; Sister Anthony Scally, "Dr. Lena Edwards: people lover"; and Georgia Ryder, "Black women in song: some socio-cultural images."

Negro history bulletin. International women's year. 38:8 (August-September 1975).

A special issue which includes: John Fleming, "Slavery, civil war and reconstruction: a study of Black women in microcosm"; and Estelle Taylor, "Emma Frances Grayson Merritt: pioneer in Negro education."

Newman, Debra. "Black women in the era of the American revolution in Pennsylvania," Journal of Negro history 61:3 (July 1976), 276-289.

Emphasizes what Black women could and did do in spite of slavery, rather than portraying them as victims. "Slavery did not devastate the Black woman. She performed her occupational duties, played her role as mother and wife and interacted with other Afro-Americans inside and outside of the legal and social confines of slavery."

Scott, Patricia. "A critical overview of sex roles research on Black families." Women studies abstracts 5:2 (Summer 1976) 1-9. Followed by "Additional reference materials and bibliographies related to sex role development in Black families," 10-14.

A very useful paper and bibliography by a prolific student and teacher of Black women's lives. She has presented a number of papers, among them: The Black female athlete: another neglected area in Black and women's studies; Black female liberation and family action programs: some considerations; Debunking Sapphire: toward a non-racist and non-sexist social science; Preparing Black women for nontraditional professions: some considerations for career counseling; and, Professional Black women. For a complete list and ordering information, inquire of the author, Black Studies Office, University of Tennessee, 812 Volunteer Boulevard, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916.

Smith, Barbara. "Doing research on Black American women," Women studies newsletter 4 (Spring 1976), 4-5+. Also in Radical teacher 3 (November, 1976), 25-27.

A very useful article by a Black woman who teaches mostly Third World working-class women coming belatedly to college. She suggests themes and books which are especially appropriate for conveying them. Many of the themes and readings are used in our course.

Southern, Eileen. The music of Black Americans: a history. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1971. 552pp. Paper. $5.95.

Written by a Black woman who has taught African-American music at New York University and City College of New York. This book is intended as an introductory college text. Contains some illustrations, an index and a bibliographic essay. "Women" is not an index subject, but women's names are included.

Stack, Carol. All our kin: strategies for survival in a Black community. New York: Harper and Row, 1974. 176 pp. Paper. $3.25.

How low income Black families survive in the cities using an extended family system similar to and based on African kinship structures. Written by a white woman who lived among such families.

Staples, Robert. The Black woman in America: sex, marriage, and the family. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1976. 269pp. Hard-cover. $8.95.

Excellent sociological background, with some attention to historical development. Discusses myths about Black women. Use for personal change section.

Washington, Mary Helen, ed. Black-eyed Susans: classic stories by and about Black women. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1975. 163pp. Paper. $2.95.

The Introduction (ix-xxxii) provides excellent interpretations of the selections, which are deliberately arranged to progress from a brutal and unnecessary tragedy to a story of hope and promise. Along the way, they illustrate the themes of growing up Black and female, the intimidation of color, the Black woman and the myth of the white woman, the Black mother-daughter conflict and the Black woman and the disappointment of romantic love.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

Student Learning Materials: Slavery

Firsthand accounts

Brent
David and Greene
- Draper
- Walker

Lerner
- Grandy
- "A mother"
- Jacobs
- Harrison
- Taylor
- "Foolin' massa"
- "A slave mother"
- "Fight"
- "The slave-holder's mistress"

Watkins and David
- "Jenny Proctor"

Biographies

Pauli
Petry

Novels

Gaines
Walker
- "Sis Hetta's child"
- "Sis Hetta's child...ante-bellum"

Firsthand accounts

Brent, Linda (Harriet Jacobs). Incidents in the life of a slave girl. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1973. 210 pp. Paper. $3.45.

Gerda Lerner cites this as among the most interesting of the women's slavery narratives. Written ten years after Harriet Jacobs escaped -- at age 27, in 1845 -- this book gives us the whole sweep of the trials of slavery. Harriet relates the years of persecution by her "unprincipled master and jealous mistress," her seven years of hiding in a hole on her master's property, and her eventual escape north and consequent fear when the Fugitive Slave Laws were enacted in New York.

Her account deals particularly with the special plight of women in slavery. Harriet was a mulatta who was coveted by her master, leaving her to wish that she could live as a "drudge" doing field work rather than in the "big house." She feels also the grief of all slave mothers whose children are owned by others.

In Harriet and her relatives there is, however, a real sense of resistance to their slave condition. She rails at her master and plots her escape. Her grandmother -- strong, steady and the rock of the family -- also intervenes with the master and establishes herself as a person with some status in the white community.

Individual chapters could be assigned for shorter selections.

David, Jay and Greene, Catherine, eds. Black roots: an anthology. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1971. 224 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

Twenty Black Americans recall their childhood. The selections are short and easy to read. Women stressed equally with men. Some selections written by men are included as suggested readings because they discuss the women, usually the mother, in their lives.

- Draper, Joanna. "From Lay my burden down" pp. 23-28).
  Joanna Draper was born in 1854 and recalls growing up as a slave in Mississippi. At the age of eight she was taken from her parents and sold. Her master never told her when slavery was later abolished.
- Walker, Thomas. "From The honey-pod tree" (pp. 31-37).
  A slave mother and father live on different plantations and are separated after the Civil War. This is a tender account of the father's search for his wife and child. It speaks to the myth that men were not involved with their families in slavery.

Lerner, Gerda, ed. Black women in white America. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. 630 pp. Paper. $3.95.

A large and important collection of sources in a largely ignored area of history. The editor's preface, the notes on sources, the bibliographic notes and the commentary which runs throughout provide a valuable framework and guide to further study.

- Grandy, Moses. "Moses Grandy's wife is sold" (pp. 8-9).
  Poignant incident which shows the destruction of the slave family.
- "A mother is sold away from her children" (pp. 10-12).
  A well-cared-for mother and child are separated in a sad, bitter scene. Child is light-skinned and the new owner hopes that "heaps of money" will be made on her when she is older.
- Jacobs, Harriet. "A house slave's family life" (pp. 17-18).
  Destruction of slave family. Picture of hardships of house slaves which contradicts idea that house slaves had special privileges. (Compare with "Lilac Chen, 84," in Nee and Nee, Longtime Californ', pp. 83-90).
- Harrison, Martha. "I wasn't crying 'bout mistress, I was crying 'cause the white bread was gone" (pp. 22-25).
  Hard life of slaves, their physical abuse and their family life. A young girl subtly resists work.
- Taylor, Susie. "Sneaking an education: memories of a contraband" (pp. 27-29).
  Shows ways a young girl learns to read illegally.
- "Foolin' massa: memories of a contraband" (pp. 29-30).
  Ways slaves learned to read and played dumb to ascertain what was happening in their master's world.
- "A slave mother in business" (pp. 33-34).
  When her husband was sold away, this slave mother was allowed to work for herself. She became successful and the poor whites around her became jealous.
- "Fight, and if you can't fight, kick" (pp. 34-40).
  A feisty female slave, whose owners are rather afraid of her live on a small farm where the master and his family live in close contact with slaves.
- "The slave-holder's mistress" (pp. 50-51).
  A vital, joyous slave girl becomes careworn as she is beaten into submission.

Watkins, Mel and David, Jay, eds. To be a Black woman: portraits in fact and fiction. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1970. 279 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

"An anthology of selections from historical and literary works. Depicts the lives of black women in a white world, their self-images, and their relationships to black and white men. Emphasizes the degrading aspects...accepts the black matriarchy theory, and accuses black women of castrating black men. Very disappointing..." (Common Women Collective, p. 28).

A large variety of selections which could be used in all historical periods. Use only selections with women protagonists -- no essays. Some selections reinforce image of Black women as emasculating.

- "Jenny Proctor" (pp. 13-20).

  Autobiographical account which describes violence toward slaves. After emancipation, Jenny becomes a sharecropper.

Biographies

Pauli, Hertha. Her name was Sojourner Truth. New York: Avon Books, 1976. 245 pp. Paper. $1.50.

The first 50 pages describe Sojourner's years in slavery in New York. The spirit and fight of this woman, who was to become one of the most magnetic voices for the rights of her race and sex, emanate from this section.

A large part of the middle section describes at length Sojourner's involvement with "Father" Matthias and his religious commune. Later chapters are more appropriate.

Beginning with "Is God dead?" (p. 174), they depict her speeches and work with Frederick Douglass, her association with the early suffragists, and her meeting with President Lincoln.

Petry, Ann. Harriet Tubman: conductor on the underground railroad. New York: Archway Paperbacks, 1971. 227 pp. Paper. $0.75.

This is a moving, easy-to-read book. It would be appropriate for students to read the entire book.

There is a substantial portion devoted to Harriet's childhood as a plantation slave. The heavy outdoor work she did was valuable in later years, as she built up her strength and learned how to survive in the woods.

Harriet's marriage to John Tubman and later decision to leave him, when he would not allow her to seek her freedom, is discussed. Her many rescue missions are also told in interesting detail.

Novels

Gaines, Ernest J. The autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman. New York: Bantam Books, 1971. 246 pp. Paper. $1.50.

"This novel purports to be the autobiography of a hundred-year-old black woman as told to a young black sociologist. It tells of her escape as a young girl from slavery, her long trek northward, her marriage, her eventual 'conversion' to Christianity -- events not recorded in the history books. Gaines makes Miss Jane so real, so alive, that many readers have accepted it as genuine autobiography. In any case, it is as much history as fiction." (Rosenfelt, ed., p. 29.)

An appropriate selection for the whole African-American unit.

Pp. 3-15. In these first pages, the Union soldiers come to Jane's plantation and the slaves are freed. Glimpses of the life of the slave, brutality, cotton production.

Walker, Margaret. Jubilee. New York: Bantam Books, 1975. 410 pp. Paper. $1.50.

"The life of Vyry, born a slave on a Georgia plantation, is the focus of this Civil War novel. She is a Dilcey-esque character whose primary virtues are endurance, patience, quiet strength. The book documents the same historic events we all know from Gone with the wind, but the perspective, of course, is utterly different, a reminder that what the wind has taken is not glamor but a system of brutal exploitation. The events of Reconstruction are perhaps the most interesting of all, because less familiar: the struggles of freed slaves to create a life for themselves in an unremittingly hostile world." (Rosenfelt, ed., p. 34.)

An important book that could be read for both the Jim Crow years and slavery.

- "Sis Hetta's child" (pp. 1-14).
  A short selection on slavery.
- "Sis Hetta's child, the ante-bellum years" (pp. 1-144).
  This whole section is on slavery.

Ms. Walker finished this epic novel 100 years from the day her great-grandmother was set free from slavery. This is her story, as told to the author by her own grandmother. A fictionalized account, it is lively reading.

Vyry, a mulatta and her master's 15th slave child, is brought to the "big house" where she is trained to cook. Hated by the master's wife, Vyry is tormented and comes to see her color as a "badge of shame." She bears two children by a free Black man, but can never secure her own freedom. The section ends with Vyry refusing to escape without her children and consequently getting caught and beaten when they slow her down.

Dominant themes are of motherhood, of Vyry's plight as a mulatta, and of the use of terror to subdue women. Portrays the daily lives of the slaves through the changing seasons and contrasts the lives of rich and poor white women.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

Student Learning Materials: Jimcrow

Firsthand accounts

Carson
- "The south"

David and Greene
  The South:
  - Horne
  - Moody
  - Angelou

  The city:
  - Kitt

  The Midwest:
  - Goodwin
  - Thompson

  Men/mothers:
  - Malcolm X
  - Gregory

Lerner
  Terrorism:
  - "Testimony"

  Resistance:
  - Bethune
  - Truth

  Childhood experiences:
  - Tuck
  - Bates
  - "Small horrors"

  Work experiences:
  - "I live"
  - Rice

  Sexual exploitation:
  - "Married life"
  - "We are little more"

Watkins and David
- "Malcolm X"
- Holiday

Fiction: selections

Clarke
- West
- Petry
- Meriwether

Washington
- Smith
- Morrison

Watkins and David
- Toomer

Fiction: novels

Gaines
- Pittman's wanderings

Meriwether
Petry
Walker
- Efforts of whites

Mini-play

Billie Holiday

Firsthand accounts

Carson, Josephine. Silent voices: the southern Negro woman today. New York: Delacorte, 1969. 273 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Interviews with a variety of Black southern women from maid to community organizer, from poor to middle class. Rosenfelt, in Strong women, calls this a "superbly written account...Carson allows them to speak in their own voices... but she has structured their accounts with a novelist's art." (p. 10).

- "The south" (pp. 7-12).
  Describes the life of maids in a southern town.

David, Jay and Greene, Catherine, eds. Black roots: an anthology. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1971. 224 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 81.

The South:

- Horne, Lena. "From In person - Lena Horne" (pp. 63-67).
  Lena Horne writes about her mother, an aspiring actress who had to work at menial jobs. Lena, too, is trained for the stage.
- Moody, Anne. "From Coming of age in Mississippi" (pp. 69-74).
  Anne Moody was born into a family of Mississippi sharecroppers in 1940. She describes the hard work done by her mother and also her own awakening to racial prejudice.
- Angelou, Maya. "From I know why the caged bird sings" (pp. 76-85).
  Maya Angelou spent her early years in Stamps, Arkansas, where she is awed by Mrs. Flowers, "the aristocrat of black Stamps." Maya is painfully aware that her mother's language isn't as refined as Mrs. Flowers'. But this refined woman is the first to recognize the skilled sewing of Maya's mother and explains that one should be "intolerant of ignorance, but understanding of illiteracy."

The city:

- Kitt, Eartha. "From Thursday's child" (pp. 128-136).
  Eartha Kitt tells of being sent in 1929 to New York to live with her aunt. Her adjustments to the city highlight the sharp contrast between it and the rural life of the poor in the south, in this case South Carolina.

The Midwest:

- Goodwin, Ruby. "From It's good to be Black" (pp. 176-185).
  Ruby Goodwin describes her life in a small Illinois town where, in 1910, her family is excited by the Jim Jeffries (the Great White Hope) - Jack Johnson fight. One comes to understand why it was important for the Black community to have a hero at

this time. Everyone is ecstatic when Johnson wins; "We are now a race of champions."

- Thompson, Era. "From American daughter" (pp. 187-194).

  Era Thompson grew up on a North Dakota farm in the 1920's. She vividly describes her family's struggle and how one year there was no money left for food. Surprisingly, a neighboring German immigrant farmer saves them from starvation.

Men/mothers:

- X, Malcolm. "From The autobiography of Malcolm X" (pp. 196-210).

  A moving selection about his father's death, its effect on his mother, and the family going on welfare. This selection is also found in Watkins and David, eds., To be a black woman, annotated below.
- Gregory, Dick. "From Nigger: an autobiography " (pp. 211-244).

  "Like a lot of Negro kids, we never would have made it without our Momma." Dick Gregory describes his childhood of poverty and the compliant, smiling attitude his mother adopted in order to survive.

Lerner, Gerda, ed. Black women in white America: a documentary history. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. 630 pp. Paper. $3.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 87.

Terrorism:

- "Testimony of witnesses before the Joint Congressional Committee" (pp. 182-188).

  First hand accounts of the treatment of African-American women by the KKK in 1871. Might be used to read aloud in class.

Resistance:

- Bethune, Mary. "A college on a garbage dump" (pp. 134-146).

  Her struggle to start a school asking for money from wealthy white people. Illustrates unequal education of Blacks in the south.
- Truth, Sojourner. "Fighting Jim Crow" (pp. 370-375).

  Sojourner Truth challenges conductors in an attempt to ride on a "white only" streetcar in Washington, D.C.

Childhood experiences of discrimination:

- Tuck, Sarah. "Blue Fork is the worst place I know" (pp. 302-305).

  Girl lives in poverty in a community where expectations are low. Deals with her concept of physical beauty.
- Bates, Daisy. "I did not really understand what it meant to be a Negro" (pp. 306-308).

  Young girl is discriminated against for the first time. Shows powerlessness and rage of father.

- "The small horrors of childhood" (pp. 376-378).
  Girl learns discrimination from her white playmates.

Work experiences:

- "I live a treadmill life" (pp. 227-229).
  Endless work as a "mammy" in the South. Restrictions on freedom.
- Rice, Florence. "It takes a while to realize that it is discrimination" (pp. 275-284).
  Present-day work in northern cities; factory work, unionism.

Sexual exploitation:

- "Married life of the Georgia peons" (pp. 150-154).
  Life of Georgia sharecropper tied to the land, end of the 19th century. Wife used as mistress to white man in the "big house." Describes position of Black male.
- "We are little more than slaves" (pp. 155-158).
  Abuses of domestic workers by white men. Description of types of jobs. Concept of "bad" Black women.

Watkins, Mel and David, Jay, eds. *To be a Black woman: portraits in fact and fiction*. New York: Wm. Morrow and Co., Inc., 1970. 279 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 88.

- "The autobiography of Malcolm X" (pp. 57-60).
  Effects of institutionalized racism on Malcolm X's mother as she attempts to keep her family together after his father's death. Depression years.
- Holiday, Billie. "Lady sings the blues" (pp. 115-126).
  Excerpt from her autobiography starts when she is 13 years old. Billie understands the limited options for Black women ("maid or whore"). Description of time spent in prison.

Fiction: selections

Clarke, John, comp. *Harlem: voices from the soul of Black America*. New York: Signet Books, 1970. 222 pp. Paper. Out-of-print.

- West, Dorothy. "Jack in the pot" (pp. 53-66).
  Mrs. Edmunds finally wins $50 in a bingo game and then finds she can't spend it for fear the relief officials will think she secretly has a job.
  Story also shows the frustration of her husband ("he never got over being ashamed") when he cannot find work, and the hold the grocer has on welfare customers who "never get paid up." A similar situation to "Frankie Mae" in the south (see below).

- Petry, Ann. "In darkness and confusion" (pp. 66-98).

  Ann Petry is one of this period's best short story writers. In this piece, the life of Harlem poverty is seen from the perspective of a man, William Jones, who tried his best to raise a son in the ghetto, to find a decent living for his overworked wife, and "to get the words together" to persuade the school principal that his niece was not a "slow learner" and should finish high school. The niece, Annie May, and the wife, Pink, play dominant roles in the story as the threads of their individual frustrations erupt when William, mourning for his son, ignites a riot.
- Meriwether, Louise. "Daddy was a number runner" (pp. 198-211).

  Daddy's career as a numbers runner turns out to be unreliable, and it is clear that mother's work, supplemented by relief, is what will support the family. Twelve-year-old Francie's faith in her father ("I trusted Daddy, I wondered how come mother can't") is weakened, and the selection ends when she challenges Sukie to a fight she is bound to lose.

Washington, Mary, ed. *Black-eyed Susans: classic stories by and about Black women*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1975. 163 pp. Paper. $2.95.

The introduction (ix-xxxii) provides excellent interpretations of the selections, which are deliberately arranged to progress from a brutal and unnecessary tragedy to a story of hope and promise. Along the way, they illustrate the themes of growing up Black and female, the intimidation of color, the Black woman and the myth of the white woman, the Black mother-daughter conflict, and the Black woman and the disappointment of romantic love.

- Smith, Jean. "Frankie Mae" (pp. 1-18).

  Smart, active young girl loses her vitality as southern oppression breaks her father and herself.
- Morrison, Toni. "The coming of Maureen Peal" (pp. 23-36).

  Maureen Peal is pretty, "high yellow," and a favored child. Theme of physical beauty. From *The bluest eye*.

Watkins, Mel and David, Jay, eds. *To be a Black woman: portraits in fact and fiction*. New York: Wm. Morrow and Co., Inc., 1970. 279 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 88.

- Toomer, Jean. "Blood-burning moon" (pp. 38-48).

  Clash between Black man and white in south over the love of a Black woman. Burden of responsibility for "inevitable" hanging of the Black male falls on the woman. Well written, but a sensitive subject.

Fiction: novels

Gaines, Ernest J. The autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman. New York Bantam Books, 1971. 246 pp. Paper. $1.50.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 89.

- Pp. 15-196.

Jane Pittman's wanderings in the unsettled Reconstruction South and her marriage to the horse trainer, Joe. Jane reveals the pain of Black-white interaction during this period and tells how it destroyed two men -- one white and unfortunate enough to fall in love with a Black woman and wanting to marry her, and one Black, her own Ned, whose outspoken beliefs in race pride led to his death.

Meriwether, Louise. Daddy was a number runner. New York: Pyramid Books, 1976. 208 pp. Paper. $1.25.

Ghetto life of Harlem in the 1930's from a black girl's viewpoint. At the heart of the book is her growing sense of being one of the ghetto's victims. The adults, too, feel increasingly helpless as they watch the dreams they had for their children fail to materialize. At the end, Francie sums it up: "We was all poor, black and apt to stay that way." Easy to read.

Petry, Ann. The street. New York: Pyramid Books, 1969. 270 pp. Paper. $0.95.

The first chapters show the destruction of Lutie Johnson's marriage when, as a maid in Connecticut, she must live away from home. Reveals also the attitudes of whites toward Black women as sexually loose.

Lutie then struggles alone to provide for and protect herself and her son. Her continual sexual exploitation and her one chance to make money as an entertainer result in disaster and eventually lead her to violence. In a melodramatic ending, she flees New York without telling her true love -- her son.

Walker, Margaret. Jubilee. New York: Bantam Books, 1975. 410 pp. Paper. $1.50.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 90.

- Pp. 263-410. Or individual chapters.

Although Jubilee shows the famine and dislocation among whites as well as Blacks in the Reconstruction South, it also demonstrates the persistent efforts of whites to keep Blacks down. Only when Vyry shows her worth as a "Granny" (midwife), is her family free from harassment and fear. While Vyry's importance in resisting oppression is one dominant theme, another is her commitment to her family. At the end, her husband calls her "the best true example of the motherhood of her race, an ever present assurance that nothing could destroy a people whose sons had come from her loins."

Mini-play

Billie Holiday. Relevant Instructional Materials. $2.00 from Social Studies School Service, 10,000 Culver Boulevard, Culver City, CA. 90230. Order #RIM 20.

Designed for junior high, this mini-play is easy material which would be good for students not motivated to read. Teacher strategy suggestions include ways to use the play as an illustration of the process of making choices. Script and activity sheet may be duplicated.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

Student Learning Materials: Continuity and Change

Firsthand accounts: selections

Cade
- Clark
- Jones
- Brown

Carson
- "Mrs. Simmons"
- "Become someone else"
- "Mrs. Hall"
- "Mrs. Willard"
- "Howard University"
- "Sarah"

Lerner
- Unionism:
  - "The domestic workers' union"
  - Bolden
  - "Organizing at Winston-Salem"
  - Flowers
  - Cooper
  - Smith
  - "Tobacco workers"
- Political:
  - Baker
  - Chisholm
  - Bates
  - Moody
  - "The poor help themselves"
- Personal:
  - Jackson
  - Abubakari
  - Ferguson
  - Murray
  - Robinson
  - Chisholm
  - Wright
  - Hamer

Seifer
- "Dorothy Bolden"

Watkins
- Carson
- Horne

Firsthand accounts: complete works

Bates
Chisholm
Giovanni
Guffy
Jackson
Moody

Fiction: selections

Washington
- Brooks
- Meriwether
- Walker
- Marshall
- Walker

Fiction: novels

Gaines
- "The quarters"
Walker

Audiovisuals: films

Chisholm: pursuing the dream
Going back
I am somebody
Veronica

Audiovisuals: videocassette

Black high school girls

General overview: film

Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman

accounts: selections

ed. The Black woman: an anthology. New York: Mentor
256 pp. Paper. $1.50.
Stories, poems and essays "that seem best to reflect
preoccupations of the contemporary Black woman in this
try." (Introduction, p. 11). Helpful introduction and
graphical notes.

- Clark, Joanna. "Motherhood" (pp. 63-72).

  A funny/sad description of the hassles of a woman alone raising small children. She is trying to get out from under motherhood and attempting to get the father and the government to share responsibility for the children.

- Jones, Adele, and group. "Ebony minds, black voices" (pp. 180-188).

  A discussion among a group of young women at Harlem University in 1969. They talk about personal changes with men, parents and each other.

- Brown, Carole. "From the family notebook" (pp. 232-236).

  The author's light skin makes it hard for her to be accepted by many African-Americans. She discusses her jobs, tokenism and a teacher concerned with black identity who influenced her.

arson, Josephine. Silent voices: the southern Negro woman today.
York: Delacorte, 1969. 273 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Annotated in Student Learning Materials, Jimcrow section, page 93.

- "Mrs. Charity Simmons, civil rights worker" (pp. 13-18, 93-95).

  Mrs. Simmons discusses her growing up, marriage and having children. In the later pages, she discusses sexism in the civil rights movement.

- "Become someone else forever" (pp. 158-171).

  This selection begins with ads showing the impact of the white standard of beauty on Black women. Some of these could be read aloud for class reaction. Next, students at an all-Black Louisiana college talk about beauty, men and working. Finally, Mrs. Roland, schoolteacher and wife of a wealthy New Orleans physician, is interviewed and comments about passing, mulattas, prostitution, economic security and the civil rights movement. Though long, this is a provocative selection.

- "Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Adams" (pp. 196-202).

  Two older women have come to a Movement conference. Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Adams reflect the changes the Movement was capable of making for some women. Mrs. Hall's story is especially dramatic. On the last page, the author and two other white women are challenged by militant young Blacks.

- "Mrs. Willard" (pp. 226-230).
  Mrs. Willard talks about sexism in the Baptist Church and her response to it.
- "Howard University" (pp. 243-249).
  This is a good selection to use with the college group discussion in "Become someone else forever." If you do not draw on both, this group discussion still makes a good contrast with the last part of the selection, an interview with Sandy, the campus radical.
- "Sarah, civil rights worker" (pp. 253-257).
  This is a short, but powerful, selection which focuses on the problem of Black identity. It is also found in Watkins and David, eds., To be a Black woman, below.

Lerner, Gerda, ed. Black women in white America: a documentary history. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. 630 pp. Paper. $3.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 87.

Unionism:

- "The domestic workers' union" (pp. 231-234).
- Bolden, Dorothy. "Organizing domestic workers in Atlanta, Georgia" (pp. 234-238).
  These selections should be read together. Notice the change between the 1930's and the 1960's as Bolden gives credit to the civil rights movement for helping her get started as an organizer.
- "Organizing at Winston-Salem, North Carolina" (pp. 265-266).
- Flowers, Estelle. "Why I need a pay raise" (p. 276).
- Cooper, Luanna. "A rank-and-file unionist speaks" (pp. 267-269).
- Smith, Moranda. "Black workers and unions" (pp. 269-271).
- "Tobacco workers honor fighting union leader" (pp. 272-274).
  These selections should be read together, as they all concern organizing Black tobacco workers in the late 1940's. They show how racism and sexism operated in the tobacco industry and speak to the tradition of struggle which antedates the civil rights, Black power and women's movements. Continuity is more the theme here than change.

Political:

- Baker, Ella. "Developing community leadership" (pp. 345-352).
  Ella Baker discusses her work with the NAACP in the 1940's, with the SCLC in the late 1950's, and with SNCC and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in the 1960's. She thus covers many years of change and concludes her remarks with some observations about women's role in them.
- Chisholm, Shirley. "The 51% Minority" (pp. 352-357).
  Chisholm, like Baker, pays tribute to the political heritage of women.

- Bates, Daisy. "The ordeal of the children" (pp. 414-424).
  Describes the physical and psychological torture endured by Black students attempting to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas (1957).
- Moody, Anne. "All I could think of was how sick Mississippi whites were" (pp. 425-431).
  Anne Moody describes her participation in one of the early sit-ins. Like the Bates selection, this one reveals the violence and psychological resistance to integration.
- "The poor help themselves: the Vine City Foundation, Atlanta, Georgia" (pp. 512-517).
  A community of low-income Blacks learns how to work together and make changes. An example of the new climate of the late 1960's.
- "Operation Daily Bread: the National Council of Negro Women" (pp. 517-520).
  In 1969 the NCNW attempted to organize self-help programs among the impoverished Black residents of Sunflower County, Mississippi. In addition, the organization appealed for help from the federal government. The appeal was unsuccessful, but it is important to note that the climate of change in 1969 made such an appeal worth trying.

Personal:

- Jackson, Mahalia. "The strength of the Negro mother" (pp. 584-585).
  It's not communists behind the civil rights movement, it's Black mothers doing what they've always done: holding their heads up high and showing the way to their children.
- Abubakari, Dara. "The Black woman is liberated in her own mind" (pp. 585-587).
  A brief statement of this Black woman's view of the historical and current relationships between Black and white men and women.
- Ferguson, Renee. "Women's liberation has a different meaning for Blacks" (pp. 587-592).
  A 1970 news article surveying the different responses of Black women to the women's movement.
- Murray, Pauli. "Jim Crow and Jane Crow" (pp. 592-599).
  Whereas Abubakari takes the position that Black women have nothing to do with women's liberation, Murray argues at greater length for the opposite view.
- Robinson, Patricia. "Poor Black women" (pp. 599-602).
  A class and dialectical analysis which may be difficult for students. Nevertheless, it is an important perspective which merits help from teachers to facilitate discussion.
- Chisholm, Shirley. "Facing the abortion question" (pp. 602-607).
  Chisholm discusses how her thinking on abortion changed, and how she feels abortion is an issue of

great concern to poor Black women. She denies that abortion and family planning are genocide programs and points out that such claims make sense only to Third World men.

- Wright, Margaret. "I want the right to be Black and me" (pp. 607-608).

  A brief but biting look at Black women's role. This would make a good comparison to Abubakari; assigned as a pair, they would still not be very long.

- Hamer, Fannie. "It's in your hands" (pp. 609-614).

  Hamer's style applied to the relationship between Black and white women and between Black men and Black women. Ends with a beautiful story.

Seifer, Nancy. Nobody speaks for me! self-portraits of American working class women. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1976. 477 pp. Hardcover. $10.95.

This book is a compilation of oral histories of 10 working class women, "self-portraits of leaders, activists, doers in their communities around the country, women who are challenging the tired conventional stereotypes...While their personal circumstances, jobs, neighborhoods, and ethnic backgrounds vary dramatically, each has struggled with concrete issues affecting her life and emerged a fighter...their attitudes, life-styles, and growing awareness...reveal the enormous potential of American women to change their lives and their country." (book jacket)

- "Dorothy Bolden" (pp. 136-177).

  In the first section of this oral history, Dorothy Bolden, head of the Domestic Workers Union, describes her years as a domestic worker in Atlanta. Despite this labor, she was actively involved in her six childrens' education. When the civil rights movement hit Atlanta, Dorothy's natural organizing skills found a new outlet. Later she organized the maids of Atlanta with such success that a combination of government support and organizations like the Urban League have kept her going ever since. In the final pages, Ms. Bolden shows her ambivalent feelings about the women's movement.

Watkins, Mel and David, Jay, eds. To be a Black woman: portraits in fact and fiction. New York: Wm. Morrow and Co., Inc., 1970. 279 pp. Hardcover. $6.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 88.

- Carson, Josephine. "Sarah" (pp.241-246).

  From Silent voices, annotated above.

- Horne, Lena. "I just want to be myself" (pp. 103-112).

  Concerns Lena's advancement in the entertainment world in spite of the "whore" stereotype and the discrimination toward women. Selection shows her commitment to the civil rights movement.

Firsthand accounts: complete works

Bates, Daisy. *The long shadow of Little Rock*. New York: David McKay, 1962. 225 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

A very readable narrative of the dramatic events in Arkansas which became the focal point for the school integration struggle in 1957. The struggle is individualized as she describes day to day encounters and reveals how she, like many Black women, drew on a tradition of strength and courage to force change.

Chisholm, Shirley. *Unbought and unbossed*. New York: Avon Books, 1970. 191 pp. Paper. $0.95.

The autobiography of the first Black Congresswoman, whose forthright style can be seen in these comments from the Introduction: "That I am a national figure because I was the first person in 192 years to be at once a congressman, Black and a woman proves, I would think, that our society is not yet either just or free." And: "Of my two 'handicaps,' being female put many more obstacles in my path than being black." (pp. 11-12)

The chapters "Back to Brooklyn," "College years," and "Starting in business" (pp. 23-55) show Chisholm as a young woman helping Blacks and women organize politically. They also show important decisions she made at this crucial time in her life.

Giovanni, Nikki. *Gemini*. New York: Viking Compass, 1973. 149 pp. Paper. $1.95.

"...A series of essays, which combine autobiography with commentary on issues ranging from Black literature and music to Vietnam and the case of Angela Davis. They are unified by the style and personality of the author--direct, plainspoken, full of energy, anger, and love. Unlike Chisholm, Giovanni clearly identifies with her race before her sex; her comments on Black women, white women, Black men, white men are deliberately provocative. Whether or not one agrees with them, she herself emerges as a pillar of strength." (Rosenfelt, ed., pp. 12-13)

- "On being asked what it's like to be Black" (pp. 24-33).

  Nikki Giovanni, a 25-year-old writer and poet, talks about her grandparents' and parents' effect on her life. She also discusses power in relationship to Black people. A humorous touch.

ffy, Ossie. *Ossie: the autobiography of a Black woman*. As told to Caryl Ledner. New York: Bantam Books, 1972. 214 pp. Paper. $1.25.

Ossie begins her story with "I'm a woman, I'm Black... and I'm more of Black American than Ralph Bunche or Rap Brown or Harry Belafonte because I'm one of the millions who ain't bright, militant, or talented." Chapters 20 and 21 (pp. 192-213) are good reading for the Continuity and Change unit as Ossie gets involved in community organizing.

Jackson, Harrisene. There's nothing I own that I want. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974. 168 pp. Hardcover. $5.95.

You may find chapters to assign as reading selections, but this is an easily read book that could be assigned in its entirety.

Ms. Jackson vividly depicts what it's like to be Black, female and penniless in the 1960's. Because she has five children to support, it seems that every opportunity she has to advance is blocked. Men become a liability to her as she repeatedly finds she can count on no one but herself. (Cf. Ossie)

Yet, Jackson has the quality of endurance. At the end she speaks to her mother, whom she saw killed: "So, for myself, my children, and especially for you, I hang in there and live this life of survival."

Moody, Anne. Coming of age in Mississippi. New York: Dell Laurel Editions, 1970. 384 pp. Paper. $1.50.

"At once simple and eloquent, this is a moving account of a Black woman's experience growing up in the deep South of the forties and fifties. It has four sections: childhood, high school, college, and the movement. Moody tells of her involvement in the civil rights movement without melodrama; her dignity and quiet courage shine through the understated prose. An important book for young and old, Black and white." (Rosenfelt, ed., p. 16)

- "The movement" (pp. 262-384).

  Assign either the whole book or one of the chapters from this section. Anne Moody gives us the woman's viewpoint.

Fiction: selections

Washington, Mary Helen, ed. Black-eyed Susans: classic stories by and about Black women. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1975. 163 pp. Paper. $2.95.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Jimcrow section, page 96.

- Brooks, Gwendolyn. "The self-solace" (pp. 45-50).

  One Black woman's reaction to the put-down of a white woman.
- Meriwether, Louise. "A happening in Barbados" (pp. 51-62).

  A beautiful and sophisticated Black woman on vacation in Barbados seeks her revenge on white women who, she says, are always trying to snatch Black men. When she succeeds, she sees she has been callous and vicious, using the woman's white skin as an excuse to justify her own inhumanity.
- Walker, Alice. "Everyday use" (pp. 78-90).

  A humorous piece about a young woman who returns to visit her mother and get her to "make something of herself."

- Marshall, Paula. "Reena" (pp. 114-138).

  Reena talks about her life of changes, from a college revolutionary, through her relationships with men, to her present feelings about her job, her children and her future. This selection touches all the themes in this unit. This short story is also found in Cade, and Watkins and David (both annotated above).
- Walker, Alice. "A sudden trip home in the spring" (pp. 141-154).

  Sarah's newly found consciousness makes her more aware of the necessity of keeping alive in herself a sense of the continuity with the past and her family.

Fiction: novels

Gaines, Ernest J. The autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman. New York Bantam Books, 1971. 246 pp. Paper. $1.50.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Slavery section, page 89.

- "The quarters" (pp. 218-246).

  These last chapters show the effect of the civil rights movement on one small community in Louisiana. Jane, who never had children, has been throughout the book a symbolic producer of men-leaders -- her husband Joe; Ned, the boy she raised; and now Jimmy, whom she helps raise along with other old people. She grasps his purpose and urgency about the movement and, at age 101, she ceases to bring forth leaders and becomes one.

Walker, Alice. Meridian. New York: Pocket Books, 1977. 220 pp. Paper. $1.50.

Meridian is a girl who comes of age in the south during the civil rights struggle. Although in her teen years she is unconscious about the limits of freedom for herself and her race, it is clear that she is a non-conformist and a questioner who somehow never does things the "correct" way.

It is no surprise that she becomes a real crusader and returns to the south, after some years as a militant in the north, to live and work among her people -- long after it is "the thing" to do. Meridian's background, marriage, affairs and political persuasions are juxtaposed against those of the white woman, Lynne.

An important book. Students could be assigned selections from some of the early or late chapters.

Audiovisuals: films

Chisholm: pursuing the dream. n.d. Tom Denby and Bob Werner. Color. 42 minutes. $50 rental from New Line Cinema, 121 University Place, New York 10003

Veronica. 1969. Pat Powell. Color. 27 minutes. $22 rental from Extension Media Center, 2223 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Veronica is a Black middle-class woman attending an integrated high school in New Haven, Connecticut. This film brings out the continued effects of racism and sexism in her life. Note how Veronica feels about being a beauty queen (she discounts its importance) in the Black community (she is embarrassed) and about being president of the student body in the school (she discounts having power). Her idol is a Black woman teacher who discounts racial prejudice (she always got a job if she was qualified) and who cannot sympathize with Veronica's feelings of insecurity as she tries to play out the role of successful, upwardly mobile young Black woman (the role which the teacher has played so well). Note also that the white men and even Veronica's Black boyfriend are self-assured. At the end we discover that Veronica is valedictorian of her class, but has decided to become a court reporter (economic security) rather than go to college (where she sees herself having the same problems as in high school). Given the emotional strain on her, this is probably a good decision, but it definitely is a decision which makes sense only in a world where racism and sexism can produce such personal tension (notice how worried her mother is as she watches Veronica near the end of the film).

There are many possible points of discussion. Ask students to pick out the scenes which show the effects of racism and of sexism.

Audiovisuals: videocassette

Black high school girls. 1970. Martha Stuart. Color. 28 minutes. 3/4" videocassette. $35 rental from Martha Stuart Communications, 66 Bank Street, New York 10014.

Students from an Upward Bound program in South Bend, Indiana, talk about their hometown, their parents, their school and their view of life. Despite a somewhat awkward discussion leader and an occasionally on-screen microphone, this video production captures a spirit of change in confronting racism and offers a number of questions to explore. For example: is South Bend very different from the South? are the young women in this tape underestimating the tradition of resistance to oppression among their parents, or are their criticisms fair? has anything changed for Black women in school now as opposed to 1970? do you think that if these women gain more personal power in taking control of their education, they will also gain more economic and political power after they get out of school?

General overview: film

Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman. 1974. John Korty. Color. 120 minutes. $80 rental from Extension Media Center, address above.

A strong and intelligent Black woman, played by Cicely Tyson, recalls her life experience, which spans the time from slavery to the civil rights movement. Based on Ernest Gaines' fictionalized autobiography and especially worthwhile to use if your students are reading the book. A very powerful film which you and some of your students may have already seen once or twice on television.

Given the length of this film, perhaps several classes could see this together and several departments share the cost.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

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Williams (book)
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Davis

1971 Cole, Johnetta. "Black women in America: an annotated bibliography," Black scholar, 3:4 (December), 42-53.

"An annotated bibliography with sections on reference works about Blacks and women, socialist and revolutionary views of women, cross-cultural perspectives, women's liberation and Black women in the U.S. A useful reference tool though many of the annotations are not sufficiently descriptive." (Common Women Collective, Women in U.S. history: an annotated bibliography, Cambridge, Mass.: Common Women Collective, 1976, p. 23).

1972 Davis, Lenwood. Black women in the cities, 1872-1972: a bibliography of published works on the life and achievements of Black women in cities in the U.S. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography, No. 336. 53 pp. $5.00.

"A very useful bibliographic guide...Materials are arranged according to the type of source and cover general reference works, selected Black periodicals, bibliographies, reports, pamphlets, books, articles and government documents. Unfortunately...not annotated." (Common Women Collective, Women in U.S. history, p. 24.)

Williams, Ora. "Bibliography of works written by American Black women," CLA journal 15:3 (March), 354-378.

After introductory comments, items are listed under the headings: bibliographies and guides to collections; encyclopedias, reference books and handbooks; autobiography and biography; arts; anthologies; collections of works by single authors; plays; literature for young readers; novels; short stories; poems; historical, social and cultural studies.

1973 Williams, Ora. American Black women in the arts and social sciences: a bibliographic survey. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press. 161pp. Hardcover. $6.00.

An informative introduction is followed by over 1000 entries which are arranged in the same format as the above, with the addition of folk literature, individual bibliographies, audiovisual materials, and a list of Black periodicals and publishing houses. Index.

1975 Davis, Lenwood. The Black woman in American society: a selected annotated bibliography. Boston: G.K. Hall and Co. 159pp. Hardcover. $17.00

1,184 entries, indexed. "Useful bibliography of books, articles, general reference works, current Black periodicals, government documents, reports, speeches, and U.S. libraries with major Black history collections. Best current bibliography on Black women." (Common Women Collective, Women in U.S. history, p. 24.)

Davis, Lenwood. Black women in the cities, 1872-1975: a bibliography of published works on the life and achievements of Black women in cities in the United States. 2nd. edition. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography, No. 751-752. 75pp. $7.50. Order from the Council, P.O. Box 229, Monticello 61856.

We assume that this edition is as useful as the original, though it, too, is apparently not annotated.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

Keeping Current

A current bibliography on African affairs. Bimonthly. $35/year. Order from Baywood Publishing, 43 Central Drive. Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735.

A publication of the African Bibliographic Center, the *Current bibliography* includes articles as well as books in its listings, and African-American women as well as African women. Be sure to check for relevant bibliographic essays.

Freedomways. Quarterly. $4.50/year. Freedomways Associates, 799 Broadway, New York 10003.

Ernest Kaiser's regular feature, "Recent books," is sometimes a simple listing of African-American material, but often includes critical comments and mention of other books on a similar theme. You will have to scan the whole list and pick out women-related books.

Washington Task Force on African Affairs. *AMA: women in African and American worlds*. Washington, D.C.: African Bibliographic Center, 1975- . Inquire of the Center, P.O. Box 13096, Washington 20009.

The 1975 issue was the first in a projected series of information and resource guides providing up-to-date material on African and African-American women. The contents of that issue seem to have focused on African women, and we have not been able to find out whether publication has proceeded as planned.

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

Teacher Background Materials

Asian American women
Asian women
Asian writers project
Banks
- Chun-Hoon
- Pearson
Char
Chin
Chinese American workers
Contacts and conflicts
Gee
Hsu and Palubinskas
Interracial books for children
Jacobs
Lee
Life, influence and the role
Loewen
Lyman
Mar and Sakai
Nee and Nee
Sung
Tachiki
Wei Min Sh'e
Wong
Wu
Yoshioka

Asian American women. Stanford: Stanford University, Asian American Student Association, 1976. Paper. $1.50 from the publisher, P.O. Box 9546, Stanford, CA 94305.

We have not seen this.

Asian women. Berkeley: University of California, 1971. 144pp. Paper. $3.50.

A collection of articles, poems, photographs and graphics by and for Asian women. Divided into four sections: herstory, reflections, Third World women, politics of womanhood. Good annotated bibliography.

Asian Writers Project. Sojourner IV. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1974. Not paged. Paper. $3.00 plus postage and handling from Asian American Bilingual Center, 2168 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704.

A collection of writing by Asian-American high school students. Poetry and prose, some bilingual; photographs. Personal, also politically aware.

Also of interest are Sojourners I, II and III.

Banks, James, ed. Teaching ethnic studies. Washington, D.C.: National Council for the Social Studies, 1973. 297pp. Paper. $7.20.

Essays on racism, cultural pluralism and social justice are backed by essays on specific ethnic minority studies, teaching about white ethnic groups, and on women's studies.

- Chun-Hoon, Lowell. "Teaching the Asian American experience" (pp. 119-139).
  A thoughtful essay on the nature and consequences of racism toward Asian-Americans in educational materials, and on the need for and difficulties of corrective treatment. Emphasizes Chinese-American experience in discussing an Asian-American perspective on Asian-American history, modern Asian-American ghettoes, and psychological colonization.
- Pearson, Elizabeth. "Suggested teaching strategies" (pp. 140-144).
  Ideas for conveying three points: Asian-Americans were victims of labor exploitation in America; the personal reality of being an Asian-American allows a focus different from the view of Asian-Americans maintained by mass American society; and, the power of American pressure groups has been an effective means of discriminating against Asian-Americans.

Char, Tin-Yuke, comp. The sandalwood mountains: readings and stories of the early Chinese in Hawaii. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1975. 359pp. Hardcover. $12.00

Commentary and readings cover historical background of 19th-century China, early relations between Hawaii and China, the contract labor system and immigration problems, economic and social development, Chinese organizations in Hawaii, religious faiths and practices, as well as family histories, lineage and genealogy. See index references to women. A useful book.

Chin, Frank, et al., eds. Aiiieeeee! an anthology of Asian American writers. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, [illegible]. 295pp. Paper. $3.95.
Read the preface and introduction for background from a militant contemporary viewpoint. We used the excerpt from Diana Chang's novel as a student reading. The excerpt from Louis Chu's novel is also relevant.

Chinese American workers: past and present. San Francisco: Getting together, 1970. 111pp. Paper. $2.50 from Getting Together, P.O. Box 26229, San Francisco 94126.
An anthology of articles from Getting together, a bilingual Chinese-American newspaper published by I Wor Kuen, a revolutionary group. The articles are divided into five sections: history, present conditions, women, youth and culture. See especially the section on women.

Contacts and conflicts: The Asian immigration experience. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian American Studies Center, 1975. 46pp. Paper. Out-of-print.
Brief, clear examinations of events and questions in Asian immigration, illustrated with line drawings. Well suited for student use as well.

Gee, Emma, ed. Counterpoint: perspectives on Asian America. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian American Studies Center, 1977(?). 595pp. Paper. $8.95 from the Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024.
An illustrated compendium divided into four parts: critical perspectives; contemporary issues; literature; and, appendices. See especially Linda Wing, "Asian American studies at Berkeley High"; Mary Chen, "Teaching a course on Asian American women"; Dean Lan, "Chinatown sweatshops"; Sandy Maeshiro, "Waitressing"; and Carolyn Yee, "Sources on Asian Americans." This book was published too late for us to see.

Hsu, Kai-Yu and Palubinskas, Helen, eds. Asian American authors. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972. 184pp. Paper. [illegible].

An anthology with introductory material, biographical information and discussion questions. Material relevant to Chinese-American women: Jade Wong, "A measure of freedom (from Fifth Chinese daughter)"; Virginia Lee, "From The house that Tai Ming built"; Diana Chang, "From The frontiers of love"; and Jeffrey Chan, "Auntie Tsia lays dying."

Interracial books for children bulletin. Asian Americans in children's books. 7:2-3 (1976).

A special double issue which tells how to spot Asian American stereotypes, reviews books guilty of stereotyping, and recommends books which aren't. Includes young adult reading level.

Jacobs, Paul, et al. *To serve the devil*, vol. II: *Colonials and sojourners*. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. 380pp. Paper. $2.95.

Subtitled "a documentary analysis of America's racial history and why it has been kept hidden," this volume's introduction and section on Chinese Americans give a useful background.

Lee, Rose Hum. *The Chinese in the United States of America.* Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1960. 465pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

"An excellent source covering [the] Chinese immigrants' situation in [the] U.S. Deals with and explains the immigration situation confronting Chinese women and its social consequences." (*Asian women*, p. 135).

The life, influence and the role of the Chinese in the United States, 1776-1960. Proceedings/papers of the National Conference held at the University of San Francisco, July 10-12, 1975. San Francisco: Chinese Historical Society of America, 1976. 338pp. Paper. $7.50 from the Chinese Historical Society National Conference, 1050 Sansome, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111.

This collection includes many items of general interest and some especially relevant to Chinese American women: David Chan, "The tragedy and trauma of the Chinese exclusion laws"; Elizabeth Abbott, "Dr. Hu King Eng, pioneer"; Annie Soo, "The life, influence and role of the Chinese women in the United States, especially the West, 1906-1966"; and Mrs. William Sung, "A pioneer Chinese family."

Loewen, James. *The Mississippi Chinese: between black and white*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971. 237pp. Hardcover. $10.00

A study which focuses on race relations and is especially valuable given the cultural comparisons perspective of this curriculum. Includes a bibliography and index (with no reference to women).

While it is appropriate to read the whole book, we especially suggest: introduction; absence of women (pp. 61-64); Gong Lum decision (pp. 66-69); segregation and sojourning (pp. 70-72); dissociation from blacks (pp. 77-78); hardship this created for women (p. 81); dissociation reflected in names (p. 82); parents pushing acculturation (pp. 82-83); parallel institutions (pp. 83-89); interracial dating (p. 96); interracial families (p. 145); hypergamy (pp. 148-153); generations (pp. 158-172); future (pp. 178-184).

Lyman, Stanford. Chinese Americans. New York: Random House, 1974. 213pp. Paper. $3.95.

Lyman's study comes from a new perspective in sociological research: "that the stuff of [Chinese American] lives and experiences has an inherent integrity that deserves recognition and respect" (p. 186). The book covers the Chinese diaspora; forerunners of overseas Chinese community organization; Chinese community organization in the United States; the anti-Chinese movement in America; institutional racism; the beginnings of a Chinese American middle class; social problems and community cooperatives; alienation, rebellion, and the new consciousness. It includes a bibliography and index (see references to women). An antidote to Sung, et al.

Mar, David and Sakai, Joyce, eds. Asians in America: selected student papers. Davis: University of California, Asian American Research Project, 1970. 96pp. Paper. Out-of-print.

Personal statements and papers. See especially Anonymous, "My experience as an Asian: a brief autobiographical sketch" and Joan Chin, "The Chinese cannery workers of Sacramento."

Nee, Victor and Nee, Brett. Longtime Californ': a documentary history of an American Chinatown. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Sentry Edition, 1974. 411pp. Paper. $4.75.

An examination of the past and present of San Francisco's Chinatown, largely through interviews. Introduction describes Chinatown -- how it began, who lives there, housing, health, education, and worship. The interviews are interspersed with history and observations by the authors. Quite a few women are included: "Lilac Chen, 84"(pp. 83-90); "Rev. Mavis Shao-Ling Lee, 66" (pp. 133-137); "Lisa Mah, 36" (pp. 83-90); "Rev. Mavis Low, 38" (pp. 171-177); "Priscilla Fong, 34" (pp. 179-181); "Mrs. Wong, 35" (pp. 266-268); "Lillian Sing, 30" (pp. 268-271); "Sharon Yu, 20" (pp. 324-328); "June Chan, 16" (pp. 333-337); "Becky Lee, 22" (pp. 365-370); "Mrs. Chow, 37" (p. 370); "Mrs. Lee, 36" (pp. 370-371); and "Carmen Chow, 24" (pp. 372-377). Appendices on social classes in Chinatown and some important immigration laws.

Sung, Betty Lee. The story of the Chinese in America. New York: Collier Books, 1971. 341pp. Paper. $2.95.

Originally published in 1967 as The mountain of gold, this book has been soundly criticized for its poor scholarship and assimilationist message. The Council on Interracial Books for Children sums it up: "...an insult to the Chinese American community. The author needs consciousness raising." (Review of the children's adaptation, their Bulletin 7:2-3 (1976), 13.) Use with caution.

Tachiki, Amy, et al., eds. Roots: an Asian American reader. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian American Studies Center, 1971. 345pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

An anthology of personal and scholarly selections, divided into sections on identity, history and community. Each section is preceded by an introduction, as is the book as a whole. Recommended by the Council on Interracial Books for Children to "set the record straight."

We suggest reading: Amy Tachiki, "Introduction"; Evelyn Yoshimura, "G.I.'s and Asian women"; Melford Weiss, "Selective acculturation and the dating process"and "White male qualities"; Ron Tanaka, "I hate my wife for her flat yellow face"; Stanley and Derald Sue, "Chinese American personality and mental health"; Tomi Tanaka, "From a lotus blossom cunt"; Marie Chung, "The trouble with losing face is, you become invisible"; Stanford Lyman, "Strangers in the city"; and the Editorial Staff of Rodan, "Asian women as leaders."

Wei Min Sh'e Labor Committee. Chinese working people in America: a pictorial history. San Francisco: United Front Press, 1974. 71pp. Paper. $2.00.

Concise commentary and lots of illustrations by an anti-imperialist organization of Asian Americans working in the San Francisco Bay Area. Includes a short bibliography. Very good.

Wong, Linda. "The Esther Lau trial: a case study of oppression and sexism," Amerasia journal 3:1 (Summer 197[illegible]), 16-27.

A young Chinese immigrant woman's encounter with the California Highway Patrol and her trial in Los Angeles in 1974. A good example of the racism and sexism with which Chinese American women continue to struggle.

Wu, Cheng-Tsu, ed. "Chink!" a documentary history of anti-Chinese prejudice in America. New York: World Publishing, 1972. 290pp. Paper. $3.95.

Behind a controversial cover disclaimed by the editor are some references to Chinese American women. See: the "antiprostitution" measure (p. 12); treatment of a woman immigrant (pp. 19-20); act restricting Chinese women immigrants (pp. 33-35); the beginning of the Los Angeles Chinese massacre (pp. 148-149); and a Chinese American woman comparing her situation with that of Black Americans (pp. 247-248.)

Yoshioka, Robert. "Asian American women: stereotyping Asian women." Civil rights digest 6:3 (Spring 1974), 43-45.

A short statement. In the same issue see Betty Jung, "Chinese immigrants."

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

Student Learning Materials:

Early Immigration and Adaptation

- Asian women
  - Jen
- Asian writers project
  - "Just a trap"
- Char
  - "Changing family relations"
  - "From slave girl"
- Chin
  - Chang
- Jacobs
  - "Story of Wong Ah So"
- Kingston
  - "No name woman"
- Lee
- Nee and Nee
  - "Lilac Chen"
- Wong

Asian women. Berkeley: University of California, 1971. 144pp. Paper. $3.50.

A collection of articles, poems, photographs and graphics by and for Asian women. Divided into four sections: herstory, reflections, third world women, politics of womanhood. Good annotated bibliography.

- Jen, Lai. "Oppression and survival" (pp. 24-26). Writing about her mother and herself, the author touches on several key themes: her mother's oppression and her heroic response to it; the ways in which the oppressed was also an oppressor to her own daughter; the ways in which her daughter, the author, has come to view this experience. A well-written and thoughtful essay, full of love, anger and strength.

Asian writers project. Sojourner IV. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1974. Not paged. Paper. $3.00 plus postage and handling, from Asian American Bilingual Center, 2168 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704.

A collection of writing by Asian-American high school students. Poetry and prose, some bilingual; photographs. Personal, also politically aware.

- "Just a trap"
  The story of a first generation Chinese-American mother as told by her daughter. The mother, unskilled and speaking only Chinese, can only find work in a Chinatown sewing factory, and later, a fortune cookie factory. Her work, menial and underpaid, is described.

Char, Tin-Yuke, comp. The sandalwood mountains: readings and stories of the early Chinese in Hawaii. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1975. 359pp. Hardcover. $12.00.

Annotated in the Teacher Background Materials section, pages 118-119.

- "Changing family relations" (pp. 119-126).
  A sociology paper written by an anonymous student in 1937 depicts wedding customs, slavery, polygamous family life, festival celebrations and funeral practices in an immigrant family of the 1930's.
- "From slave girl to respected grandmother" (pp. 247-253).
  The daughter of a peasant family in China tells of starvation in her village, being sold into slavery to pay for her father's burial, life in Hawaii as a domestic, an arranged marriage with an older man, and her life since then.

Chin, Frank, et al., eds. Aiiieeeee! an anthology of Asian American writers. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1975. 200pp. Paper. $3.95.

Annotated in the Teacher Background Materials section, page 119. In addition to the selection below, the excerpt from Louis Chu's novel could be used.

- Chang, Diana. "From The frontiers of love" (pp. 30-48). Sylvia Chen is the daughter of a Chinese father and a Eurasian mother. Born and raised in mainland China until she was 12, she then spent eight years in America, and returned with her family to Shanghai. The time is 1945.

  This episode reinforces stereotypes of the Chinese -- both male and female -- as passive, suffering, enduring. The mother, however, is portrayed as temperamental and the only one who can stand up to the father's "soft insistence."

  The mother is unaware of the conflict a mixed heritage has given to her daughter, who feels angry at both mother and father. Culturally, however, Sylvia found America disappointing and treasures instead her memories of China, which betray her privileged position (there is little hint of pre-revolutionary conditions).

  The mother's racism is revealed in her behavior toward the lower class cousin Peiyuan, while Sylvia's response to the Westernized Chinese women she encounters accents her desire to hold on to her Chinese heritage.

  Problems with this selection: stereotypes reinforced; general lack of socio-economic-political context or consciousness. Sylvia's portrayal of China is as upper-class and romantic as is her mother's depiction of America. It does not offer her any strength or hope for resolving her identity; at least, no such resolution is present here.

Jacobs, Paul, et al. To serve the devil, Vol. II: Colonials and sojourners. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. 380pp. Paper. $2.95.

Subtitled "a documentary analysis of America's racial history and why it has been kept hidden," this volume's introduction and section on Chinese-Americans give a useful background.

- "Story of Wong Ah So -- Chinese prostitute" (pp. 151-152).
  A Chinese woman was brought to the United States by a man who claimed he was going to marry her, but instead forced her to be a prostitute.

Kingston, Maxine Hong. The woman warrior: memoirs of a girlhood among ghosts. New York: Vintage, 1977. 243pp. Paper. $2.45.

A highly acclaimed personal account of a Chinese-American woman's youth. Style and content are difficult because reality is hard to distinguish from fantasy. Could give a negative impression of the Chinese-American experience. Should not be used to generalize (this is true of any selection). Pagination below from hardcover edition. Appropriate to read the whole book, or to read parts. For example:

- "No name woman" (pp. 3-16).

Ms. Kingston's mother tells her of an aunt in China who shamed the family by an illegitimate birth, then committed suicide. It is meant as a warning: "don't humiliate us." The girl speculates about this aunt: was she raped? did she fall in love? was her sin because she acted individualistically? or was it merely a crime because the village needed food? (This will recall the unit on women in traditional China.)

More importantly, the girl reflects on the way this story is dealt with by her family, what it reveals about them, and the differences between them and herself. (This could be the focus of discussion.)

Lee, Virginia. The house that Tai Ming built. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1963. 246 pp. Hardcover. Out-of-print.

This novel describes a Chinese family's life in traditional China and in San Francisco between 1850 and World War II. The focus is on Lin, the great-great granddaughter of Tai Ming, who founded the Tai Ming trading company in San Francisco and built a beautiful home in China from the money he earned during the gold rush in America. Lin is a combination of Chinese traditions and Western customs, and experiences great pain and internal conflict by falling in love with a Westerner during the Second World War.

Although there are some stereotypes of Chinese throughout the novel, there is also much information about Chinese history, family structure and traditions, and the effects of Western culture on the family and the individual. The correspondence and visits between the family in China and in America provide a good comparison of the traditional Chinese and Chinese-American families.

The reading level of this novel is easy.

Commenting on this book and Jade Snow Wong's Fifth Chinese daughter (see below), Kai-yu Hsu and Helen Palubinskas, editors of Asian American authors, say:

> These largely autobiographical works tend to suggest the Chinese culture described in the

> connoisseurs' manuals of Chinese jade or oolong tea, and the stereotype of the Chinese immigrant, either withdrawn and totally Chinese, or greatly assimilated and unobtrusively American, a model of the result of the melting pot process. Yet...these books have a rightful claim to be landmarks in Chinese-American literature because as Virginia Lee said in 1970, the authors wrote about the Chinese in America as they saw and understood them. Other Chinese-American writers, if they have a different perception, should come forth with their stories. (p. 10.)

Nee, Victor and Nee, Brett. Longtime Californ': a documentary history of an American Chinatown. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Sentry Edition, 1974. 411pp. Paper. $4.75.

Annotated in the Teacher Background Materials section, page 121.

- "Lilac Chen, 84" (pp. 83-90).

Ms. Chen recalls being sold by her father in China, her life as a prostitute in San Francisco and her "rescue" by missionary Donaldina Cameron and subsequent life.

Wong, Jade Snow. Fifth Chinese daughter. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950. 246pp. Hardcover. $8.27.

The story of the fifth daughter of the Wong family, who came to San Francisco in the early 1920's. A very moving account of the struggles and triumphs of a young woman torn between Chinese traditions and American values.

See the remarks by Hsu and Palubinskas above (annotation for Lee, The house that Tai Ming built). This book should not be viewed as describing a typical family, but rather the diversity of Chinese-American lifestyles should be stressed.

Chapters of special interest are: Chapter 13, "A person as well as a female," which tells of Jade Snow's struggle to earn some money and to go to college; Chapter 14, "Girl meets boy"; Chapter 15, "Measure of freedom" which tells of her rebellion against parental authority; and Chapter 16, "Marriage old and new style."

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

Student Learning Materials:

Continuity and Change

Print Materials

- *Asian women*
  - Masaoka
- Asian writers project
  - "Kidnapped"
- Chan and Chan
  - Jean
- Chu
- Hsu and Palubinskas
  - Chan
- Nee and Nee
  - "May Low"
  - "Mrs. Wong"
  - "Jennie Lew"
  - "Saron Yu"
  - "Becky Lee"
  - "Mrs. Chow"
  - "Mrs. Lee"
- Wong

Audiovisuals: films

- Recommended
  - *From spikes to spindles*
  - *Making up*
- Previewed but not recommended
  - *Chinatown, our home*
  - *Sleepwalker*

Audiovisuals: filmstrips

- Recommended with qualification
  - *The other minorities*

Audiovisuals: videotapes

- *Chinatown celebration*
- *Lee Mah-Jung Sai*
- *Portraits*
- *Year of the ox*

Asian women. Berkeley: University of California, 1971. 144 pp. Paper. $3.50.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Early Immigration and Adaptation section, page 125.

- Masaoka, Jan. "I forgot my eyes were black" (pp. 57-59).
  Discusses the impact of white standards of beauty on her self-concept, as well as the effects of racism and sexism in our capitalist society.

Asian writers project. Sojourner IV. Berkeley: Berkeley Unified School District, 1974. Not paged. Paper. $3.00, plus postage and handling, from Asian American Bilingual Center, 2168 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Early Immigration and Adaptation section, page 125.

A story in free verse of a Chinese woman kidnapped and sold to another Chinese family, later married by the family to a man she doesn't love and brought by him to San Francisco. Her life of "sadness, tragedy and grief" continues in America.

Chan, Marcia and Chan, Candice. Going back. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian American Studies Center, 1973. 133pp. Paper. $2.50 from the Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Articles by a group of young Chinese-Americans who visited China. Some material is in Chinese. Photos and graphics. Biographical sketches of the participants, a short list of suggested readings, and suggestions for other Chinese-Americans wanting to visit China round out the book.

- Jean, Quan Lai. "Bak Hop Chuen, Hoiping" (pp. 17-33). "Twenty-six years after my mother left China, I, a 22-year-old college graduate, was returning to the family home." This is a moving account of her encounter with her relatives, especially her 93-year-old grandmother.

Chu, Mary. "A laundryman's daughter," Bridge 2:2 (December 1972), 16-18.

A Chinese-American woman appreciates her parents, while acknowledging conflicts with them over her more American values. She finds an integrated identity in the Asian-American movement.

Hsu, Kai-Yu and Palubinskas, Helen, eds. Asian American authors. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972. 184pp. Paper. $3.08.

An anthology with introductory material, biographical information and discussion questions. Selections from

Wong's Fifth Chinese daughter and Chang's The frontiers of love are relevant reading materials, as is the following:

- Chan, Jeffrey Paul. "Auntie Tsia lays dying" (pp. 76-85).
  A short story about an old Chinese-American woman who has a tropical fish store in San Francisco's Chinatown during World War II. It recalls the status of women in China (kite episode) and the hardship of life there (references to famine, war, disease), and reveals in San Francisco, the sexism and racism which her tourist customers display. At the end, as Auntie Tsia lies slowly dying in the hospital, the narrator -- a young man -- feels "lost" and "guilty," suggesting, perhaps that she was more important to him than he had realized or let her know, as a connection to his "roots" and as a symbol of strength. Well written, but style may be too sophisticated for some students.

Nee, Victor and Nee, Brett. Longtime Californ': a documentary history of an American Chinatown. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Sentry Edition, 1974. 411pp. Paper. $4.75.

Annotated in the Student Learning Materials, Early Immigration and Adaptation section, page 121.

- "May Low, 38" (pp. 171-177).
  May Low is raised in China by her mother, while her father, a cook, sends money from America. Her mother socializes her early to her female role of subservience to her brother. May Low comes to the U.S. in 1949, whereupon the reading deals with her adjustment to her new life and her later conflicts with her parents.
- "Mrs. Wong, 35" (pp. 266-268).
  Mrs. Wong and her family are recent arrivals in the U.S. They earn their living first by picking in the fields near Fresno, then move to San Francisco. Mrs. Wong has 10 children. Her hard life, her lack of English, her isolation and her total involvement with her children are common experiences for Chinese immigrants.
- "The Jennie Lew case" (pp. 290-295).
  Jennie Lew discusses her work in a garment factory and the way in which working conditions, coupled with family responsibilities led to her physical breakdown and a landmark court case against her employer.
- "Sharon Yu, 20" (pp. 324-328).
  A young Chinese-American law student tells of her growing up and her education. Confirms the stereotype of Chinese children's hard work and competitiveness, but it is pleasant reading and an example of Chinese-American women venturing into non-traditional fields.

- "Becky Lee, 22" (pp. 365-370).
  A U.C. Berkeley graduate, she works in a garment factory and organizes the workers into a cooperative. The women who run the cooperative gain social, economic and political power, enabling them to overcome exploitation by the factory managers.
- "Mrs. Chow, 37" (p. 370).
- "Mrs. Lee, 36" (pp. 370-371).
  Two members of the cooperative describe their attitudes toward this part of their lives.

Wong, Jade Snow. No Chinese stranger. New York: Harper & Row, 1975. 366pp. Hardcover. $10.95.

A sequel to Fifth Chinese daughter, includes a trip to China. We did not see this book. Focus called it "a many faceted memoir, at once informative, outspoken, and warmly personal. Recommended." (Focus no. 35 [Autumn 1975], 30.)

Audiovisuals: films

Recommended

From spikes to spindles: a history of the Chinese in New York. 1976. Third World Newsreel. Color. 50 minutes. $80 rental from Newsreel, 630 Natoma, San Francisco, CA 94103.

Show this after the overview, not before. Begins with present time and flashes back on history. Discusses current immigration situation, reveals continued racism. Underlines common oppression with other minorities and workers today, destroys myth of passiveness. Both older and younger women talk about their lives. Well done.

Making up. 1974. Chonk Moonhunter Productions. Color. 3 minutes. $15 rental from the producer, 2721 Bellaire Place, Oakland, CA 94601.

"A satire in which Asian women are frantically applying make-up...to assume the coveted Caucasoid look." (Producer's catalog.) If you don't believe the commentary, Chonk Moonhunter Productions will send you the Max Factor article in Jade magazine (1974) from which the words are taken.

Because this is a very short film, you can combine it with the film Beauty knows no pain or the videotape Year of the ox for a program on beauty.

Previewed, but not recommended

Chinatown, our home. 1971. KGO and CMC. Black and white. 60 minutes. $20 rental from Chinese for Affirmative Action, 950 Stockton, San Francisco, CA 94111.

"A Cantonese drama depicting the many problems faced by an immigrant family in Chinatown. English subtitles." (CAA catalog.) Although the content of this film is relevant, we found that: it is too long for classroom use, especially when dialogue and camera work seem stilted, styles seem dated, and the story unfolds so slowly that students may lose interest.

Sleepwalker. n.d. Laura Ho. Black and white. 13 minutes. $20 rental from UCLA Media Center Film Library, 8 Royce Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

"An Asian woman deals with growing up American. Wordless sound track, enabling the film to be universally understood." (Nakanishi and Embrey, comps., p. 5.)

Unfortunately, this film seems to be so "artistic" that its meaning is lost.

Audiovisuals: filmstrips

Recommended with qualification

The other American minorities: part I. 1973. Teaching Resources Films. Color. $55.00 purchase, 4 filmstrips, 2 LP records, teacher's guide. $59.00 purchase, 4 filmstrips, 2 cassettes, teacher's guide. NYT104R (records). NYT104C (cassettes).

Covering American Indians, Mexican-Americans, Cubans and Puerto Ricans in the U.S., and Oriental-Americans, these filmstrips stress each group's emerging activism. They discuss how each group has been treated in the past, its current situation, and how it is organizing to improve its circumstances. (Social Studies School Service Catalog, 1977, p. 106).

The Asian-American filmstrip would be more suitable for this course if it focused on sexism as well as racism. Hence we suggest that you use this for the racism aspect if you want, but borrow -- not purchase -- it.

Audiovisuals: videotapes

Chinatown celebration of International Women's Day. 1973. Black and white. Two 30-minute tapes. $30.00 deposit for 1/2" videoreels; $10.00 returned. $40.00 deposit for 3/4" videocassettes; $20.00 returned. Request from Chinese for Affirmative Action, 950 Stockton, San Francisco, CA 94111.

A tribute to the contributions women have made at home, at work, in our society and in our culture.

Tape I includes: tribute to I.W.D.; Chinese folk music; "Moon goddess," a shadow play; martial art; and "Modern women," a skit. Tape 2 includes: labor laws; "Our women," a skit; "What have women done"; "The little doctor," a skit; and "Stand up." We were unable to see these tapes.

Lee Mah-Jung Sai labor struggles. 1974. KQED. Color. 10 minutes. 3/4" video-cassette. $20.00 deposit; $10.00 returned. Request from Chinese for Affirmative Action. Address above.

Report by Clifford Choi about the history of Chinese laborers in California, emphasizing the struggle to unionize at the Jung Sai garment factory and the Lee Mah electronics plan (CAA Catalog). Not previewed.

Portraits of three Chinese-American women. 1973. KQED and CMC. Black and white. 30 minutes. $15.00 deposit; $5.00 returned, for 1/2" videoreel. $20.00 deposit, $10.00 returned, for 3/4" videocassette. Request from Chinese for Affirmative Action. Address above.

Made for young adults to demonstrate the use of oral history material and to document Asian-American history. Three Chinese-American actresses portray three Chinese-American women of widely varying ages and experiences, each talking about her own life. The dialogue moves fast and sometimes overlaps, so it is not always readily understandable. Since the presentation takes up only the first half of the tape, however, it could be played several times for greater clarity.

This tape can also be used to demonstrate one way students can elaborate on the oral histories they will gather.

Year of the ox: the Chinatown livestock show of 1973. CMC. 30 minutes. Request from Chinese for Affirmative Action. Address above. Also available from Chonk Moonhunter Productions, address above.

A beauty pageant first conceived to bring tourists and business into Chinatown. Many of the judges are men; women judges are cosmetic experts. Susan Ng entered as a gift to her mother. Linda Fung entered because she always wanted to be in a beauty pageant. She does not speak Chinese, is not interested in women's liberation and would like to enter the Miss America contest. Her act in the pageant is an American dance. Not previewed.

This may be a good complement to *Beauty knows no pain* and *Making up*.

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

Bibliography on Asian-American Women

Asian women. Berkeley: University of California, 1971. 144pp. Paper. $3.50.

"Annotated bibliography on Asian women" (pp. 132-143).

"This is a beginning selected bibliography. It was compiled, annotated and edited by Asian-American and white women in the Asian Studies women's class. The bibliography focuses on Chinese and Japanese women..." (pp. 132).

See especially "Asian women in America" (pp. 134-136).

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

Bibliographies on Asian-Americans

Lum
Lum (supplement)
Lum and Imamura
Fujimoto et al.
Nakanishi and Embrey
Videotape library
Lum
Asians in America

1969 Lum, William. *Asians in America: a bibliography*. Davis: University of California, Asian American Studies. 48pp. Paper. Out-of-print.

Reference materials, books and periodical articles. Not annotated.

1970 Lum, William. *Asians in America: a bibliography - supplement I*. Davis: University of California, Asian American Studies. 22pp. Paper. Out-of-print.

Lum, William and Imamura, Mari. *Asians in America: a bibliography - supplement II*. Davis: University of California, Asian American Studies. 35pp. Paper. $0.25. Ordering address below (Asians in America [1977]).

1971 Fujimoto, Isao, et al. *Asians in America: a selected annotated bibliography*. Davis: University of California, Asian American Studies. 295pp. Paper. Out-of-print.

We have not seen this.

1974 Nakanishi, Don and Embrey, Sue, comps. *Catalogue of available audiovisual materials for Asian-American studies*. Los Angeles: University of California, Asian-American Studies Center. 28pp. Mimeograph. $0.50 from the Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024.

The catalogue is divided into three sections: the Asian-American experience; commercial films or productions on Asians and Asian-Americans; documentaries on Asia and U.S. foreign policy towards Asia. Within each section, materials are listed alphabetically. Ordering information is included, as are brief annotations. There is no index.

1975(?) *Videotape library and film rentals catalog*. San Francisco: Chinese for Affirmative Action, n.d. 20pp. Mimeograph. $1.00 from the publishers, 950 Stockton, San Francisco 94111.

An annotated list of videotapes and several films, arranged under the subjects of Chinese culture, heritage and social issues. Some programs bilingual or in Cantonese. If you have video equipment or access to it, this catalog offers many resources.

1976 Lum, Raymond. "Recent and forthcoming Asian American resources." *Bridge, an Asian American perspective* 4:5 (November 1976), 45-49.

A selected, annotated list of published and unpublished materials from 1975-1976.

1977(?) Asians in America: a selected, annotated bibliography. Revised edition. Davis: University of California, Asian American Studies. For complete information on contents, number of pages, exact publication date, and price, contact Asian American Studies, Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Davis 95616.

CHINESE-AMERICAN WOMEN

Keeping Current

Amerasia journal. Bi-annual. $5.00, individuals; $10.00, libraries; $2.75/issue. Make checks payable to Regents, University of California. California residents add 6% tax. Order from Publications Orders, Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024.

The only national scholarly journal since 1971 devoted exclusively to Asian-American concerns, both historical and contemporary. Includes book reviews.

Bridge, an Asian American perspective. 3-5 issues/year. $5; $4, students; $1.50/copy. Order from Bridge, 199 Lafayette Street, New York 10012.

Originally in 1971 focused on Chinese-Americans, Bridge has broadened into an Asian-American journal. "Our objective is to publish the most responsible and knowledgeable articles available in order to establish a real movement...to get all Asian Americans to recognize the exciting potentials and gigantic resources at their command." Includes reviews.

Focus on Asian studies. 3 times/year. $2.00 from the Service Center for Teachers of Asian Studies, Association for Asian Studies, Ohio State University, 29 West Woodruff Avenue, Columbus 43210. Make checks payable to Ohio State University.

A publication for elementary and secondary teachers which is invaluable for Asian studies and also includes some references to Asian-American studies.

Please check your local community and nearest metropolitan area for local publications and resources.

CROSS-CULTURAL REFERENCES

CROSS-CULTURAL REFERENCES

Teacher Background Material

Council on Interracial Books for Children. Stereotypes, distortions and omissions in U.S. history textbooks. New York: Racism and Sexism Resource Center for Teachers, 1977. 143pp. Paper. $7.95.

A very readable and helpful book covering Asian-American, Black, Chicano, Native American, Puerto Rican and women's history, with bibliographies.

CROSS-CULTURAL REFERENCES

Bibliographies on Women

Artel and Wengraf
Buvinic
Common Women
Jacobs
Rosenfelt

1976 Artel, Linda and Wengraf, Susan. Positive images: non-sexist films for young people. San Francisco: Booklegger Press. 168pp. Paper. $5.00.

Film, filmstrips and slide shows, video, photographs: an annotated list with a subject index. See "Africa-Women," "Asia-Women," "Asian Americans-Women," "Black Women," "Latin America-Women," "Mexican Americans-Women," and "Native Americans-Women." A very useful book which includes ordering information.

Buvinic, Mayra. Women and world development: an annotated bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1976. 162pp. Paper. $2.50.

Annotated bibliography of published and unpublished works. Over 400 entries, grouped geographically within nine subject categories: 1) general studies; 2) impact of society on women's roles and status; 3) women's behavior patterns and customs; 4) socio-economic participation of rural women; 5) women's education; 6) women's work and economic development; 7) women and health, nutrition and fertility; 8) women's formal and informal associations; 9) women, law and politics. Critical review of research.

Common Women Collective. Women in U.S. history: an annotated bibliography. Cambridge, Mass.: Common Women Collective. 114pp. Paper. $2.00 plus $0.25 postage per copy. Order from the Collective, 5 Upland Road, Cambridge, Mass. 02140.

In an excellent introduction, the authors explain their purposes and the criteria used for evaluating the materials herein. The annotations, like the introduction, show a high degree of consciousness. A subject arrangement, with no author or title index, but nonetheless a very useful book. See "Native American Women" (pp. 11-13); "Black Women" (pp. 22-28); and "Chicanas" (pp. 81-83).

1974 Jacobs, Sue-Ellen. Women in perspective: a guide for cross-cultural studies. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 299pp. Paper. $3.45.

Unfortunately, not annotated, but very useful for this course. See: "Africa, introductory texts" (p. 3); "Africa, general references" (pp. 3-5); "Africa, West Africa" (pp. 10-14); "Asia, introductory texts (p. 28); "Asia, general references" (pp. 28-29); "Asia, China" (pp. 34-37); "North America, general references" (pp. 90-91); "North America, Native Americans" (pp. 91-97); "North America, Mexico and Central America" (pp. 97-102); "North America, United States, Afro-American" (pp. 102-106); "North America, United States, Chicana" (pp. 106-107).

Rosenfelt, Deborah, ed. Strong women: an annotated bibliography of literature for the high school classroom. Old Westbury, N.Y.: The Feminist Press, 1976. 58pp. Paper. $1.95.

Arranged by anthologies, autobiography/biography, drama, novels, short stories, and poetry, this book has a cross-topical index in which entries are listed under the headings of adolescence, female sexuality, women in the arts and professions, women and political commitment, third world women, and working class women. Unfortunately, the index doesn't give page numbers, so one has to hunt. However, this is a valuable resource.

CROSS-CULTURAL REFERENCES

Keeping Current

Print Materials

Resources in education
Women studies abstracts
Readers' guide
Social sciences and humanities index
Education index
Index to literature on the American Indian

Audiotapes, recordings

Listening post
Pacifica Tape Library audiocatalog

Films

Film library quarterly
Sightlines
Newsreel
Third World cinema

Multimedia

Previews
Social Studies School Service catalog

Print Materials

Resources in education. 1966-present. Monthly, with cumulative indices. Educational Resources Information Center. (ERIC).

Abstracts and indexes. Specializes in noncopyrighted, unpublished educational materials. About 80% of the material cited is available on microfiche or in photocopy from ERIC. The other 20% is available from publishers. Resources in education is probably not in your local public library, but will be in educational libraries where you will also find the microfiche reader you'll need to make optimum use of this resource.

If you develop a curriculum, put it into ERIC so others can share it. (See page 7 for information on ordering ERIC documents.)

Women studies abstracts. 1972-present. Quarterly. $20/year, individuals; $25, libraries. Rush Publishing Company, P.O. Box 1, Rush, N.Y. 14543.

Bibliographic essays, abstracts, and bibliographic lists. Indexed. A basic source, though its coverage is selective. Black women, for example, are covered well, but Chinese-American women are not.

See other guides to print resources, such as:

The readers' guide to periodical literature. 1900-present. Semimonthly, September-June; monthly, July-August. Annual and longer cumulations.

An index to "popular" magazines published in the United States.

The social sciences and humanities index. 1916-present. Quarterly. Annual and longer cumulations. The title has varied; since April 1974 has been published as separate social sciences and humanities indices.

An index to more scholarly magazines, at the present time only those published in the English language.

There are also indices to literature which focus on a single discipline or interest, for example:

The education index. 1929-present. Monthly, except July and August, with annual and biennial cumulations.

An index to education magazines. Good for keeping current on teaching strategies and resources. Both this index and the material it covers are more readily available than Resources in education, but the two are complementary.

An example of an index which concentrates on a single ethnic group is:

The index to literature on the American Indian. 1970-present. Annual. The latest volume cost $12 from the Indian Historian Press, 1451 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco 94117.

An index to selected periodicals. Women began to be a subject heading in the 1972 volume. This index is not as well developed as any of the above, but it is useful.

Audiotapes, recordings

Listening post. Monthly. Free from Bro-Dart, 1236 S. Hatcher, City of Industry, CA. 91749.

A guide to new recordings from both America and other countries; includes both spoken and musical forms. Descriptive and bibliographic data for each entry; annotations and signed reviews for many. References also made to reviews appearing elsewhere. Includes ordering information.

Pacifica Tape Library audiocatalog. Twice yearly. Free from the Library, 5316 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90019.

An annotated subject listing with an index. All tapes were originally broadcast by the five non-profit educational FM stations owned by Pacifica. To give you an idea of the number of tapes they have and of their range, the Fall 1976 catalog contains 62 pages and the 8-page index runs from Lionel Abel (a drama critic) to Zionism. Ordering information included.

Films

Film library quarterly. $8/year with membership in the Film Library Information Council, P.O. Box 348, Radio City Station, New York 10019.

Articles on films, book and film reviews.

Sightlines. Quarterly. $12/year, or free with membership in the Educational Film Library Association, 17 West 60th Street, New York 10023.

Book and film reviews.

Film company and film distributors' catalogs can be helpful, such as:

Newsreel, 1976-1978. May be a fee. Inquire of San Francisco Newsreel, 630 Natoma, San Francisco 94103, or Third World

Newsreel, 26 West 29th Street, New York 10011.

An annotated subject listing with alphabetical index. The 1976-1978 catalog is 49 pages long and contains many interesting films.

Third World cinema, 1975-1976. May be a fee. Inquire of Tricontinental Film Center, P.O. Box 4430, Berkeley, CA. 94704; 1034 Lake Street, Oak Park, IL 60301; 333-6th Avenue, New York 10014.

Like the San Francisco and Third World Newsreels, Tricontinental specializes in films from and/or about the third world, as well as by and/or about American minorities. Women are a third focus. This annotated catalog is arranged geographically, with index by title and country. A catalog supplement, 1976-1977, has been issued.

Multimedia

Previews: non-print software and hardware news and reviews. 1972-present. $5/year, from R.R. Bowker, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10036.

Your local librarian is undoubtedly already using Bowker's Library journal for its book reviews and your children's librarian and school librarian are probably using Bowker's School library journal for its book reviews. Possibly they are all reading Previews, intended as a purchasing guide for schools and libraries in the non-print field. The only problem with any of the Bowker publications is that they tend to be geared towards established sources; small presses and producers are not reviewed.

An example of a distributor's catalog is the:

Social Studies School Service catalog. Free from SSSS, 10,000 Culver Boulevard, P.O. Box 802, Culver City, CA 90230.

An annotated listing by subject, with media types subsumed under each subject, and some listing by media types. Cross-referenced and indexed. The 1977 catalog is 206 pages long and represents many publishers and producers. Ordering information is included. Annotations are descriptive, not evaluative.

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWING

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWING

Teacher Background Materials

Baum
Garner
Grele
Moss
Neuenschwander
Wigginton, Foxfire book
Wigginton, Foxfire 2
Wigginton, Foxfire 3
Wigginton, Foxfire book, numbers 1-3
Wigginton, Moments

Baum, Willa. Oral history for the local historical society. Second edition, revised. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1974. 63 pp. Paper. $3.00 from the Association, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203.

This booklet describes oral history and its function, tells how to set up an oral history program, and details every necessary step from the interview through the deposit and preservation of tapes. It is an easily read document.

Garner, Van Hastings. Oral history: a new experience in learning. Dayton, Ohio: Pflaum Publishing, 1975. 91 pp. Paper. $2.95.

This book is directed to anyone who wants to start an oral history project, especially in a classroom situation. It is written in a conversational style, and chronicles the development of such a class at a state university in New Jersey. Garner's description of the mistakes they made, and solutions they found to problems will help others who attempt a similar task. Each chapter ends with an excerpt from an interview; the interviews are multicultural from a range of historical eras, and are conducted with four women and two men. There is a bibliography at the end.

Grele, Ronald, ed. Envelopes of sound: six practitioners discuss the method, theory and practice of oral history and oral testimony. New York: Precedent, 1975. 154 pp. Hardcover. $7.50. Cassette of panel discussion, $13.95.

In the process of discussion, this book summarizes much of the current debate over oral history and oral testimony.

Moss, William. Oral history program manual. New York: Praeger, 1974. 109 pp. Hardcover. $13.50.

A sound and scholarly book which is too ambitious in scope and financing for most projects, but is nonetheless useful for its guidelines.

Neuenschwander, John. Oral history as a teaching approach. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1976. 46 pp. Paper. $2.00 from the Association Order Department, Academic Building, Sawmill Road, West Haven, CN 06516.

"It is the purpose of this report to offer teachers from the middle grades through college a brief handbook on the use of oral history in teaching. Oral history should be viewed as a means to improve student motivation by injecting the community into the learning process... A complete sample of an oral history is included in this report. It gives practical, effective guidelines for classroom teachers, and it details suggested subjects to cover in interviews." (Frontispiece)

Wigginton, Eliot, ed. The Foxfire book. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1972. 384 pp. Paper. $4.50.

Wigginton, Eliot, ed. Foxfire 2. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1973. 410 pp. Paper. $4.50.

Wigginton, Eliot, ed. Foxfire 3. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1975. 511 pp. Paper. $4.95.

Wigginton, Eliot, ed. Foxfire book, numbers 1-3. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1975. Paper. $13.40.

All three Foxfire books are compilations of oral histories of people who live in the Appalachians in Georgia. Students from the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School recorded the conversations with their relatives and neighbors. The project began in 1966 in Wigginton's class, and is now a student-run magazine with readers in every state. Wigginton has edited and written an introduction for each of the Foxfire anthologies. Teachers will find these helpful, and some selections can be used in student activities.

Wigginton, Eliot. Moments: the Foxfire experience. Washington, D.C.: IDEAS, 1975. 146 pp. Paper. $3.95.

This book describes what the Foxfire project and resulting oral history books are all about, "a sort of teacher's guide for helping students in getting the greatest personal growth from collecting local oral history and producing the Foxfire magazine... Wigginton's (book) is a gentle sermon on the process and pitfalls ahead for teachers intrigued by the promise of 'Foxfire'... He ambles deftly from the intangibles of teaching -- student responsiveness, self-esteem, involvement -- to the day-to-day details that affect them." (Review by Daniel Mack, Harvard Educational Review, August 1976, pp. 478-479.)

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWING

Student Learning Materials

Print Materials

Barnett and Sterling
Davis
Gluck
Kahn
Linderman
Lurie
Seifer
- "Rosalinda Rodriguez"
Wigginton, Foxfire 3
Wigginton, I wish I could give my son
Wilson

Audiovisuals: films

Foxfire
An old-fashioned woman
Union maids

Barnett, Don and Sterling, Rick, eds. Bobbi Lee: Indian rebel. Richmond, B.C.: LSM Press, 1975. 118 pp. Paper. $1.95. Order from LSM Information Center, P.O. Box 94338, B.C., Canada V64 2A8.

"This is the personal account of the first twenty years in the life of a Canadian Indian woman. For those who wish to better understand what it is like to be Indian in North America, or why millions of Indians, Blacks and Chicanos wind up in dead-end lives, drunk in alleyways or strung out on "junk" in big city ghettos, or why political organizations aiming for national liberation and socialism are rising up among these internally colonized peoples, this story is a revealing document." (From the introduction.) There is strong language in Bobbi Lee's account and many details of her life are harsh; teachers should use their judgment about the appropriateness of assigning this in their particular school.

Davis, Margaret, ed. Life as we have known it, by co-operative women. New York: Norton, 1975. 141 pp. Paper. $2.95.

This book is a first hand record of working class women's experiences in early twentieth-century England. Some of the entries are "Memories of seventy years," by Mrs. Layton (55 pages); "A plate-layer's wife," by Mrs. Wrigley (11 pages); "In a mining village," by Mrs. F.H. Smith (6 pages). The women write about growing up in poverty, going to work and becoming politically active in the Women's Co-operative Guild movement.

Gluck, Sherna, ed. From parlor to prison: five American suffragists talk about their lives. New York: Vintage Books, 1976. 285 pp. Paper. $3.95.

This book is based on oral history interviews with five women who were involved in the women's suffrage movement in the early 20th century of the U.S. All the women are white, and each comes from a different perspective: a Greenwich Village radical, a Midwestern activist in the movement for birth control clinics, a politically committed newspaperwoman, a federal lobbyist, and an advertising executive and clubwoman. The chapters range from 30 to 65 pages in length.

Kahn, Kathy, ed. Hillbilly women. New York: Avon, 1972. 151 pp. Paper, $1.50.

"They live in the towns and hamlets of southern Appalachia. They are the women of the coal-mine camps and mill towns; they are members of a fiercely proud sisterhood. For in spite of enormous abuse from mine and mill operators, welfare agencies, corrupt union officials and their gun thugs, these women remain undaunted.

"Hillbilly Women tells their stories in their own words -- sometimes angry, sometimes tender, always compelling and direct." (Book jacket.) Photographs. Appendix lists grassroots organizations and publications in southern Appalachia with comments on them.

Linderman, Frank. Pretty-Shield: medicine woman of the Crows. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972. (Original title, Red Mother, 1932.) 256 pp. Paper. $2.45.

This is an oral history of an old Crow woman who told her story in Crow and by signs to Frank Linderman in 1932. The dialogue is direct and her account describes the life of this plains Indian tribe before the white man arrived in Montana, and the changes that occurred when the buffalo were killed off for their hides. Pretty Shield also explains Crow traditions and the role of women during her narrative.

Lurie, Nancy, ed. Mountain Wolf Woman, sister of Crashing Thunder: the autobiography of a Winnebago Indian. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor Paperbacks, 1966. 142 pp. Paper. $2.25.

Mountain Wolf Woman is a Winnebago Indian who has told the story of her life to her adopted kinswoman, Nancy Lurie. She tells briefly of her girlhood and her family, describes her marriages, her children and her grandchildren.

We suggested a choice between either Appendix A or the main autobiography. Appendix A is a short version (8 pages) of her life story, told at one sitting. In the main body of the book (83 pages), Mountain Wolf Woman expands and adds events to her original autobiography.

Seifer, Nancy. Nobody speaks for me!: self-portraits of American working class women. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1976. 477 pp. Hardcover. $10.95.

This book is a compilation of oral histories of 10 working-class women, "self-portraits of leaders, activists, doers in their communities around the country, women who are challenging the tired conventional stereotypes.... While their personal circumstances, jobs, neighborhoods, and ethnic backgrounds vary dramatically, each has struggled with concrete issues affecting her life and emerged a fighter.... Their attitudes, life-styles, and growing awareness...reveal the enormous potential of American women to change their lives and their country" (Book Jacket).

- "Rosalinda Rodriguez," pp. 298-343.
  Rosa Rodriguez describes her life from the time she was born in 1948 in Cotulla, Texas through her election to the City Council in 1972. Some of the external in-

fluences on her decisions are her Chicano culture, her mother, and her husband. Included in this chapter is a discussion by Rosa's husband, Roy, about the political party they belong to and his supportive view of her involvement in politics.

The entire chapter can be assigned, or excerpts can easily be selected.

Wigginton, Eliot, ed. Foxfire 3. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1975. 511 pp. Paper. $4.95.

Successor to Foxfires 1 and 2: "animal care, banjos and dulcimers, hide tanning...and still more affairs of plain living." (Book jacket.) Probably the best-known high school oral history project in America. Illustrations, photographs, people and subject indices.

- "Beulah Perry," pp. 398-415.
  She describes her ancestors, her parents and growing up in the country, and talks about how the world has changed since she was a child.

Wigginton, Eliot, ed., I wish I could give my son a wild raccoon. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1976. 366 pp. Paper. $4.95.

This book is a collection of 40 narrative interviews done by students in communities throughout the country. It was created as a celebration of the Bicentennial; its goal was stated by Wigginton in the solicitation letter he sent to adults who worked with students on Foxfire-type projects. "This book...will be an opportunity for our grandparents to speak their piece from their own special perspective. A forum where men and women from every culture can come together to express, through their grandchildren, their hopes and fears for us as a nation, and their dreams for us as a world." (page 13)

Wilson, Gilbert L. "Waheenee: an Indian girl's story told by herself." North Dakota History: Journal of the Northern Plains 38:1 and 2, Winter-Spring 1971. 188 pp. $2.50. Available from the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Liberty Memorial Building, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

This oral history was published in 1921, and has been republished in its entirety by the North Dakota State Historical Society. Gilbert Wilson was a minister who talked with a woman of the Hidatsa (a Sioux tribe) named Waheenee-wea, or Buffalo-Bird Woman, in 1908, and put her stories into a book. One fascinating aspect of Waheenee's account is her description of a way of life that is long vanished: buffalo hunts, attacks from other tribes, the building and care of lodges, moving camp, and marriage customs. Waheenee also describes the different training and duties of women and men. Even as she speaks to Wilson in 1908, she says "I am an old woman now. The buffaloes and black-tail deer are gone and our Indian ways are almost gone. Sometimes I find it hard to believe that

I ever lived them."

The writing of this account is somewhat stilted, in the style of 1908, and therefore could be moderately difficult for some students. The book is divided into chapters (some are "A Little Indian Girl," "Kinship, Clan Cousins," "Marriage," "A Buffalo Hunt") that could be assigned alone.

Audiovisuals: films

Foxfire. 1974. Color. 21 minutes. Available on 16mm film or videocassette. $35 rental from McGraw-Hill Films, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

"Foxfire takes you deep into the hills to explore the old ways of plain people... As the camera explores the techniques of recording oral history, writing, designing and running a magazine...the Foxfire staff and local residents explain their project." (McGraw-Hill promotional brochure.)

An old-fashioned woman. 1974. Martha Coolidge. Color. 49 minutes. $36 rental from University of California Extension Media Center, Berkeley, CA 94720.

"Portrait of 87 year old Mabel Tilton Coolidge, filmed by her granddaughter Martha Coolidge. A self-assured woman, Mabel Coolidge graciously shares her memories of a contented upper-class New England life including college at Smith, marriage to a man who became Lt. Governor of Massachusetts, and motherhood. Although her own goals were predetermined, she appreciates how different and complex today's world has become and feels that young people face difficult choices. A member of the DAR, she embraces tradition, but is also open to change. The film can be used to stimulate discussion about roots, tradition and change." (Artel and Wengraf, Positive images, p. 79.)

Union maids. Julia Reichert, James Klein, Miles Mogulescu. Black-and-white. 48 minutes. $55 rental (plus $5 handling) from New Day Films, P.O. Box 315, Franklin Lakes, N.J. 07417.

"Three women in their 60's--Sylvia, Kate and Stella--tell the way things really were back in the days when people risked their jobs and lives to organize trade unions. They are the stars of Union maids, a vivid slice of almost forgotten American history... What is especially moving is the way the film provides a quietly hopeful sense of our continuity with the past and future." (San Francisco Chronicle, quoted in New Day Films publicity brochure.)

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWING

Bibliographies

Baum
Grele and Grele
Meckler and McMullin
Waserman

Baum, Willa. "Oral history," History news, 31:6 (June, 1976).

An annotated bibliography selected for the use of local historical agencies and libraries, it does not

An annotated bibliography selected for the use of local historical agencies and libraries, it does not emphasize the production or use of oral history as a teaching method or for academic research. A number of valuable readings have been left out because they appeared in journals or books that are available only in major libraries. Arranged by: how-to-do-it manuals; tape recorders and tapes; legal aspects; oral history in general; catalogs of oral history programs; journals and books illustrating the use of oral history. A brief but useful guide for teachers, despite her disclaimer.

Grele, Ronald and Grele, Gaile. Oral history: an annotated bibliography. 1974. 17 pp. Microfiche, $0.76; Hardcover, $1.58, from ERIC. Ed 102 618.

Constructed to introduce the newcomer to the variety and complexity of the problems of oral history, this selective, annotated bibliography includes: basic articles or texts in related fields important in oral history field work; works with extensive bibliographies; works not covered in earlier and available bibliographies (except those significant in current debates); and a few works based on oral history interviews. Entries are listed under four headings: general background, books, articles, and books using oral history.

Meckler, Alan and McMullin, Ruth, comps. Oral history collections. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1975. 344 pp. Hardcover. $29.50.

This index provides access to the combined collections of some 400 oral history centers housing recordings or transcripts of interviews with more than 2700 persons. The index is arranged in two parts: a name and subject index, and a list of American and foreign oral history centers. Information that applies to all the interviews in a collection is contained in the name and subject entries. These give speaker's name, title, number of pages if interview is transcribed, name of collection in which interview took place, conditions for use, language of interview, number of hours of tape, date of interview, name and location of oral history center, and cross-reference to other interviews.

Waserman, Manfred, comp. Bibliography on oral history, revised edition. New York: Oral History Association, 1975. 53 pp. Paper. $3.00. Order from the OHA, P.O. Box 13734, North Texas State University, Denton, TX 76203.

Over 300 annotated citations to essays, articles, and speeches on oral history published from 1953-1974. Eight oral history collection catalogs and 37 books incorporating oral history materials are included. Subject index.

PERSONAL LIVES

PERSONAL LIVES

Teacher Background Materials

American woman
California Commission
Mitchell
Scholz et al.
Stevenson
U.S. Department of Labor

American woman: new opportunities. Cassette, automatic and manual. Color. 2 strips with 2 cassettes. Range: 60-70 frames, 9-11 minutes. Teacher's guide. Produced by Chrome Yellow Films. Distributed by Butterick Publishing, 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10013. $45.00. Preview available. Grades 7-12.

Successful women discuss their lives; high school students discuss their ideas. Teacher manual includes classroom activities and suggested readings.

California Commission on the Status of Women, "When I Grow Up I'm Going to be Married." Single copies free from the Commission, 926 J. Street, Room 1506, Sacramento, CA 95814.

This is a game that illustrates how time and circumstance affect women. By using statistics, it gives students greater awareness of the realities of women's lives, gives them experience and self-confidence in dealing with unexpected hardship or altered circumstances, and motivates them to alter their current activities and plans so they can avoid future pitfalls. Although the game focuses on circumstances that particularly affect women, using statistics to plan the future is applicable to male as well as female students.

Mitchell, Joyce. I can be anything. Princeton, N.J.: College Entrance Examination Board, 1975. 272 pp. $4.50 paper, $6.50 hardcover from College Board Publication Orders, Box 2815, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

This book is "written to introduce high school and college-age women, their counselors, teachers and parents to the career opportunities open to women today. Mitchell... discusses in detail 92 different careers, with helpful suggestions as to how each may (or may not) be combined with marriage and motherhood." (publicity brochure).

Scholz, Nelle Tumlin et al. How to decide: a guide for women. Princeton, N.J.: College Entrance Examination Board, 1976. 126 pp. $5.95 from College Board Publication Orders, Box 2815, Princeton 08540. Microfiche, $0.76 plus postage from ERIC. ED 116 983.

"This book is designed to meet the changing needs of women by increasing their decision-making ability and by helping them apply the dynamics of decision-making to planning their lives in a world of broadening and different opportunities and expectations.... It is appropriate for women of all ages, from college through retirement, but is especially appropriate for women who are trying to make their lives more constructive and satisfying." (Foreword)

We have found this book to contain an excellent sequence of activities which can be done in high school, with young men as well as women. The activities focus on the components of decision-making, and move from short vignettes about situations in which a woman faces a decision to the reader's own situation and decisions. The activities can be used in sequence or excerpted.

Stevenson, Gloria. "Counseling Black Teenage Girls," Occupational Outlook Quarterly 19:2, Summer 1974.

"This article touches first on human aspects of one person's failed aspirations; second, it defines in detail problems faced by young black women in general; and, third, it outlines techniques for better counseling." (page 1)

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, The myth and the reality. 3 pp. Single copies free from Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20210.

A pamphlet that refutes a series of myths about women (e.g., "a woman's place is in the home") with statistical evidence of the reality.

PERSONAL LIVES

Student Learning Materials

Print Materials

- Belden
- Chisholm
- Giovanni
  - "On being asked"
- Gluck
- Katz and Milton
  - Nicol
- Nwapa
- Seifer
  - "Dorothy Bolden"
  - "Rosalinda Rodriguez"
- Wong

Audiovisual: film

Sylvia, Fran and Joy

Belden, Jack. "Gold Flower's story," in China shakes the world. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970. 524 pp. Paper. $4.95.

In "Gold Flower's Story" (pp. 275-307), Gold Flower describes to Jack Belden the early years of her life, her romantic love for the youthful Lipao, her arranged marriage to an old man and attempt to commit suicide rather than go through with the marriage. When the 8th Route Army comes to her village, she joins the Women's Association and speaks about her mistreatment by her husband and father-in-law.

Chisholm, Shirley. Unbought and unbossed. New York: Avon Books, 1970. 191 pp. Paper. $0.95.

The autobiography of the first Black Congresswoman. The chapters "Back to Brooklyn," "College years," and "Starting in business" (pp. 23-55) show Chisholm as a young woman helping Blacks and women organize politically. They also show important decisions she made at this crucial time in her life.

Giovanni, Nikki. Gemini. New York: Viking Compass, 1973. 149 pp. Paper. $1.95.

- "On being asked what it's like to be Black" (pp. 24-33). Nikki Giovanni, a 25 year old writer and poet, talks about her grandparents' and parents' effect on her life. She also discusses power in relationship to Black people. A humorous touch.

Gluck, Sherna, ed. From parlor to prison: five American suffragists talk about their lives. New York: Vintage Books, 1976. 285 pp. Paper. $3.95.

This book is based on oral history interviews with five women who were involved in the women's suffrage movement in the early 20th century of the U.S. All the women are white, and each comes from a different perspective: a Greenwich Village radical, a Midwestern activist in the movement for birth control clinics, a politically committed newspaperwoman, a federal lobbyist, and an advertising executive and clubwoman. The chapters range from 30 to 65 pages in length.

Katz, Naomi and Milton, Nancy, eds. Fragment from a lost diary and other stories: women of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Boston: Beacon Press, 1975. 317 pp. Paper. $3.95.

Anthology of Third World literature about women: 20 stories by men as well as women. Introduction briefly comments on each and its place in the book's three sections.

- Nicol, Abioseh. "The truly married woman" (pp. 107-177). After living with Ajayi for 12 years, Ayo changes her status from mistress to wife and demands more respect from Ajayi.

Nwapa, Flora. *Efuru.* London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1966. 281 pp. *Paper.* $2.75.

Chapter 1 (pp. 1-17) introduces Efuru and tells of her marriage, against her father's wishes, to Adizua, her first husband. The dowry customs, Efuru's trading work, and her "bath" (clitoridectomy) and subsequent "feasting" (fattening) are described.

Chapter 2 (pp. 18-38) describes the married couple's trading ventures, how Efuru uses the services of a dibia (medicine man) to help her get pregnant, and finally, the birth of her child.

In future chapters Efuru's baby dies and she cannot conceive again. All her problems seem to stem from her lack of fertility.

Seifer, Nancy. *Nobody speaks for me! self-portraits of American working class women.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1976. 477 pp. Hardcover. $10.95.

This book is a compilation of oral histories of 10 working-class women, "self-portraits of leaders, activists, doers in their communities around the country, women who are challenging the tired conventional stereotypes... While their personal circumstances, jobs, neighborhoods, and ethnic backgrounds vary dramatically, each has struggled with concrete issues affecting her life and emerged as a fighter... Their attitudes, life-styles, and growing awareness...reveal the enormous potential of American women to change their lives and their country." (book jacket)

- "Dorothy Bolden" (pp. 136-177).
  In the first section of this oral history, Dorothy Bolden, head of the Domestic Workers Union, describes her years as a domestic worker in Atlanta. Despite this labor, she was actively involved in her six children's education. When the civil rights movement hit Atlanta, Dorothy's natural organizing skills found a new outlet. Later she organized the maids of Atlanta with such success that a combination of government support and organizations like the Urban League have kept her going ever since.
- "Rosalinda Rodriguez" (pp. 298-343).
  Rosa Rodriguez describes her life from the time she was born in 1948 in Cotulla, Texas through her election to the City Council in 1972. Some of the external influences on her decisions are her Chicano culture, her mother, and her husband. Included in this chapter is a discussion by Rosa's husband, Roy, about the political party they belong to and his supportive view of her involvement in politics.

Wong, Jade Snow. *Fifth Chinese daughter.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950. 246 pp. Hardcover. $8.75.

The story of the fifth daughter of the Wong family, who came to San Francisco in the early 1920's. A very moving account of the struggles and triumphs of a young woman torn between Chinese traditions and American values.

Audiovisual: film

Sylvia, Fran, and Joy. 25 minutes, black and white, 1973. Extension Media Center, University of California, Berkeley, $15 rental; Churchill Films, Los Angeles, $185 sale.

"In this documentary three young women, representing divergent lifestyles, express their thoughts and feelings about the roles of housekeeper, wife and mother. Sylvia shares domestic and wage-earning responsibilities with her husband. After divorce, Fran is struggling to find an identity and meaningful life by herself. Joy is satisfied with the traditional role of housewife-mother. Sylvia's husband, who prefers cooking and child care to work outside the home, presents an alternative to traditional roles for men." (Reviewed in *Positive images*, by Wengraf and Artel.)

Sylvia, Fran, and Joy are all young middle-class white women who look very similar. It is this similarity in appearance which makes their differences in lifestyle and outlook particularly striking.